THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 97

ATLANTIC EDITION • •

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ITALY RUSHES EARTHQUAKE REPAIR WORK

Roads to Hilltop Townships Crowded by Transport of Building Material

HOUSING FOR 20,000 ALREADY PROVIDED

Hundreds of Other Dwellings Restored—Government Aids Private Enterprises

By PAUL CREMONA
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BENEVENTO, Italy—It is at the same time easy and almost impossible to realize that barely six months have passed since this whole region was shaken by a violent earthquake.

Evidences of the disaster can still be seen on all sides. Many of the houses are still shored up with great balks of timber. In between houses yet standing are many empty gaps, more eloquent perhaps than even the masses of rubble that are still lying at the foot of their half-wrecked neighbors.

There is scaffolding in every direction, and the countryside thrums with the motor lorries panting up the steep twisting streets of these hilltop townships, bearing ever fresh materials for the crowds of bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers.

But the very evidences that the catastrophe is so recent only make it more difficult to realize that the Government should have accomplished all that it has accomplished in so short a time. The fine weather throughout the autumn months has enabled the work of reconstruction to be carried on day after day, and sometimes also by night, without a hitch. With the resources of a people at its back the Government has been able to draw upon all the suitable unemployed throughout Italy.

When, however, one takes into consideration the inevitable confusion of the first few days, the time needed to ascertain the fate of all the victims, the time required to draw up plans of suitable buildings, the time required in many cases to expropriate and to prepare the land chosen as a site for the new dwellings, there is no room for any other sentiment than one of genuine admiration.

Some idea of the work already accomplished by the Government may be gathered from the following statistics: Before the end of 1930, that is only five months after the disaster, 949 houses, which have been calculated to be necessary to shelter all those rendered homeless by the earthquake, were handed over to the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Brazil Takes Over Fleet of Steamer Line

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Lloyd Brasileiro Navigation Company, one of the largest steamship companies in either North or South America, has been taken over by the Brazilian Government and its services will be considered federal in nature instead of private.

Lloyd Brasileiro owns and operates a fleet of 80 steamers aggregating 306,000 tons, and maintains regular shipping services between Brazilian ports and all principal ports of the world.

Gertulio Vargas, chief of the provisional government, and members of his Cabinet, recently signed a decree which declares that hereafter "the assets and services of the Lloyd Brasileiro will be considered federal so that it will not be subject to any regulations or dispositions not emanating from the Federal Government."

The decree points out in the list of reasons for the Government's action that most of the Lloyd Brasileiro's capital was furnished by the Federal Government, that "the services of the company are of vital interest to the nation," and that "the company is in financial difficulties due to obligations contracted during previous administrations."

In taking over Lloyd Brasileiro, the Government made a number of concessions to the company, including:

1. Assets and services will be exempt from all taxes, while material imported for the company's use will also be duty free.

2. Passage and transport of a federal nature for ports touched by Lloyd Brasileiro steamers must necessarily be made in vessels of that line.

3. Passengers from River Plate ports en route to ports in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul will not have to present passports to customs authorities.

4. Shipments made on Lloyd Brasileiro steamers will receive 50 per cent reduction in the cost of consular invoices, and so forth.

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Artillery Carried 80 Miles by Planes

By the Associated Press

Rio Hato, R. P., March 21

EXACTLY 1 hour and 7 minutes after they had been loaded into airplanes at France Field, 80 miles away, four 75-millimeter howitzers roared into action on the plains of interior Panama yesterday.

Army officials said it was the first time field artillery ever had been moved by air. Guns belonging to Battery B of the Second Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Henry Tilsdale were placed aboard bombing planes by personnel brought here as a part of the field maneuvers.

By the usual procedure the transport would have required five or six days.

Vermont Looks for Customary G.O.P. Victory

Observers Say Only Apathy Can Prevent Austin's Election to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 21—Voters of Vermont will go to the polls March 31 in a special election to choose a United States Senator. Political observers here say that only Republican apathy can prevent a victory for Warren R. Austin, Burlington attorney, candidate of the Republicans, over Stephen M. Driscoll of St. Albans, Democrat.

This State has sent Republican senators and representatives to Congress since the Civil War and always has given large majorities to the Republican candidate for President. It is asserted that even the Democrats would be surpised at any deviation from this custom at this time.

The Republican State Committee met in this city in conference with Mr. Austin and laid plans for an active campaign. The candidate is taking the same energetic attitude which gave him a majority of more than 8000 votes in the recent primary over Senator Frank C. Partridge of Proctor, who was appointed by Gov. John E. Weeks to fill the vacancy until an election could be held.

Washington Reports

Washington reports that Vermont Republicans were sending out distress signals and that Senator Moses of New Hampshire was hurrying to Vermont brought nothing but a laugh from committee members.

Students of Vermont political conditions say that the only issue which could cause an unexpected overturn this year is the wet-dry issue. Mr. Driscoll is for modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer and has so declared himself. This attitude is viewed by many as likely to cost him votes rather than to gain him any. Certain candidates who have come out flatly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment have run up surprising totals against dry candidates, but modificationists never have been able to get anywhere.

Mr. Austin, who is supposed by many voters to have wet sympathies, came out in the primary campaign with a clear-cut statement in favor of the present prohibition law, "until something better is suggested," which, he said, has not been done. Senator Partridge has been privately and politically dry all his life and the wet and dry issue figured only to a small extent in the Republican primary campaign. There is no reason to think Mr. Austin will lose many normally Republican votes on account of his stand for prohibition, it is declared.

Weeks' Big Vote

When former Governor Weeks was elected to Congress last November he polled 25,170 votes to 18,205 for Joseph A. McNamara of Burlington, Democrat and a wet, who waged a very active campaign to get wet Republican votes. The nearest the Democrats ever came to carrying an election in Vermont was in 1922, when James Kennedy of Burlington, the candidate of the Democratic Party, in a well financed and extremely active campaign, polled 17,818 votes. Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville, who was then elected to Congress, had 17,981 Republican votes. This bare majority, however, was supplemented by 1378 votes ne received as the candidate of the Prohibition Party, which had indorsed him.

One reason given for the closeness of the vote in that campaign was that the Republicans were apathetic, few turning out to vote, because a Republican victory was thought a foregone conclusion and neither Mr. Fleetwood nor the Republican State Committee had conducted an active campaign.

This year, if a Democratic Senator is chosen, it is asserted that it will be for the same reason, failure on the part of Republican voters to go to the polls, for Vermont is overwhelmingly Republican and overwhelmingly dry when a full vote is out. The Democrats are not putting much money into the campaign. There is said to be no discord in the Republican ranks because of the Austin-Partridge primary contest to cause anxiety to the Republicans.

And so it will surprise Vermont voters, Republicans and Democrats alike, if Mr. Austin is not elected on March 31 by at least as large a majority as former Governor (now Representative) Weeks had last November.

VOTE TO TAX OLEOMARGARINE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21 (AP)—The Tennessee House of Representatives last night voted a 10-cent tax on each pound of oleomargarine sold in the State. Only four votes were cast against the bill. It now goes to the Senate.

BRITISH WORKERS IN NORTH SLOWLY MOVING TO SOUTH

Continuance of Exodus Is Expected to Do Much to Ease Unemployment

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That changes of a far-reaching character are taking place in the social structure of Great Britain has recently been shown by the researches of the Tyneside Council of Social Service.

The council has made use of figures prepared by the Ministry of Labor which trace over a number of years the rapid development of industry in the south of England, and the change in the distribution of population as between north and south. (The north means the country north and west of a diagonal line drawn across England from southern Wales to southeastern Yorkshire; the south, the rest of England.)

It is in the north that the older staple industries are mainly located—coal mining, textiles, iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering. It is here that the evidences of trade depression and unemployment have been the most pronounced. Tyneside, in the extreme northeast, is a typical depressed area.

In 1926 attention was called to the high birth rate of the area and the small migration since the war. It was an example of the situation to which Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently called attention. If migration after the war, he said, had continued at the same rate as before the war, the number of emigrants would have taken out of the country more than the equivalent number at present unemployed.

The year 1926, however, proved to be a turning point and the beginning of a remarkable change. The migration became, on an average, six times what it had been. It greatly exceeded the natural increase, and had the effect of reducing estimated population in three years from 854,570 to 837,430.

This change was not confined to Tyneside. In other comparable areas which were studied, namely, the whole Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Glamorgan and Monmouth, there has been the same outflux.

Where have these people been going? Not, for the most part, abroad, for there has been no startling increase in emigration to foreign countries. They have been going south, and more especially to that large growing area known as London and the Home Counties. That fact is proved by the figures. This particular southern area between 1921 and 1926 had an access of population due to migration numbering only 34,000. But in the three following years it received more than 131,000.

"In the earlier half of the decade," says the report, "men and their families remained in their old homes waiting for trade to revive. The calamitous year 1926 opened a good many eyes and destroyed a good many false hopes. The Industrial Transference Board and other machinery for stimulating and organizing migration got to work. . . . If this exodus should continue for a few more years at the same rate, it ought to do a good deal to ease the unemployment question."

Reichstag Debate on Army Stresses Amity With France

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 20—Necessity for Franco-German friendship was the central feature of the Reichstag debate upon the army budget, concluded last night.

More was spoken about peace than powder in a debate which generally turns upon guns and military training programs. Representatives of the three chief parties dwelt upon the same theme.

"It would be well if mutual apprehensions separating French and Germans made room for more mutual understanding," one Social Democrat insisted.

"These two nations are compelled by nature to coöperate peacefully for the prosperity of Europe," declared a Center Party spokesman. And even a prominent member of the Conservative Party, although speaking for Germany's military traditions, said:

"I must confess that as a German and as a Christian, I have learned this one lesson from the terrible experiences of war, namely, to welcome any measure which, while not harming the nation, enables the German people to safeguard their vital interests without having to resort to the last awful means of warfare."

ARABS AND JEWS URGED TO UNITE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, March 21 — Rabbi Joseph Sonnenfeld, head of the Orthodox Jewish community not adhering to political Zionism, appealed movingly yesterday to all races in Palestine to unite in restoring harmony amongst themselves.

Writing as "One of the elders of the Holy Land" Rabbi Sonnenfeld recalls the time when serenity and security obtained among all inhabitants, including Jews and Arabs, and urges those who inhabit the most sanctified of countries to have mercy on it and on the races resident therein, and together reëstablish humanitarianism.

Agudat Israel, representing non-Zionist Jews, has sponsored Rabbi Sonnenfeld's appeal which is timely, appearing as it does upon the eve of both the Jewish Passover and the Moslem Nebimoussa, when thousands of Arabs throng the Holy City for their annual pilgrimage to the supposed tomb of Moses near Jerico.

Gandhi Warns Against Defeat of Scheme for United India

Doubts Whether Nationalists Will Share in Parleys If British Safeguards Are Binding—Offers Non-Violence as Peace Policy for World

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 21—"If the safeguards as drafted at the Round Table are absolutely binding on India there is not much use of the Congress taking part in any future negotiations," said Mahatma Gandhi today as he walked along at a sharp pace on the outskirts of Old Delhi in the course of the matin exercise he takes before beginning the labors of the day.

With his Khaddar shawl about his shoulders, the slightly built figure of the national leader swung out by way of the ancient Delhi gate into the sunlit plain beyond the city walls, a group of his disciples accompanying him, and answered questions fired at him by three American press representatives who shared his walk.

Gandhi expressed himself as perturbed over statements made by Lord Sankey, British Lord Chancellor, and Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, to the effect that safeguards must be in the interests of Britain as well as of India.

He pointed out that the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi pact stipulated that scope was to be allowed in future discussions for a full review of the question but particularly the interests of India.

"I feel that the Sankey and Benn contention that safeguards must be in the interests of Britain as well as of India is not strictly in keeping with the spirit of the truce," he said.

He made it very clear that unless India obtains wide modification of the safeguards as drafted at London, the conference will fail. Nor does Gandhi see eye to eye with British Conservatives in their desire to have no joint conference in India.

In his view there should be a preliminary conference in India with a final session at London which, he holds, would make for fairness all around.

He scouted the proposal mooted here for a conference to be held at Geneva, contending that the question of India's future status is one for negotiation between the British and Indians and not for outside judgment, and should be carried out in an environment where favorable public opinion can be engendered.

But wherever the conference be held

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

CAMBRIDGE WINS RACING CLASSIC BY 2¼ LENGTHS

Leads Oxford All the Way on 4¼-Mile Course—Time 19m. 26s.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Eng., March 21—Cambridge, stroked brilliantly to victory for the third successive year by T. A. Brocklebank, today won the eighty-third intervarsity boat race in 19m. 26s., by 2¼ lengths after leading Oxford over every inch of the 4¼-mile course on the Thames River between Putney and Mortlake. A light, was fired aloft in a parachute shell to convey the result to the colorful thousands, jostling eagerly on the river banks, and with the detonation of this scarcely needed signal Oxford's hopes of winning the historic race were exploded when at their highest since 1924. Cambridge now has won eight races in succession and the eleventh since the war and in all 42 against Oxford's 40.

When the crews took to the water, before the wide eyes of the tensely waiting multitudes, which come in haste from city offices, and in leisure from all parts of the country, it was seen that the Cantabs, having lost the toss for station, were paddling into position on the Surrey side of the river, which is disadvantageous to any crew which is hoping to leap into an early lead.

Ahead at First Stroke

Oxford's main concern, the wise men of the tideway urged, should be at all costs to stay with Cambridge until Hammersmith Bridge, after which their apparently greater strength might see them through. But that was just what the watchful Brocklebank was not going to let them do at any price. He and the men whom he later "nursed" so cleverly, put the Light Blue shell in front at the first stroke after the umpire gave the word "Go," and they pushed it further and further in front until, making a pretty picture to delight the oarsman's eye, they passed the winning post fresh, smiling, and retaining their form to the last herculean pull.

Brocklebank set a slightly faster rate of stroking than Holdsworth at the start, but when he had opened out a lead of a quarter-length at the end of the boathouses along Putney reach, he eased down to conserve the energy of his men as much as possible before calling upon them for a hearty spurt before reaching Hammersmith Bridge. Here Surrey Station began to offer its first compensation for its earlier drawback, due to the serpentining of the river, and Brocklebank took full advantage by shooting Hammersmith Bridge with a lead of what seemed, from the press launch, to be about a length and a quarter despite Holdsworth's plucky response. For the next two miles the curve of the course favored Cambridge and at "The Stork," a training ship gayly beflagged for the occasion, the Cantabs were two lengths to the good with half the race still to row.

Through Heavy Water

By now a strong contrast was discernible between the crews in passage through heavy water, wind swept and lashed by a sudden, sharp shower of rain. Cambridge was rowing with long strokes comfortably without any appearance of strain and Oxford was giving all they had individually without the effect of collective smoothness, and it was obvious by the time Dukes Meadows was reached in the Corney reach the race was all over, bar the shouting.

At this point there was a particularly vigorous burst of shouting you may be sure, from the Cambridge University Boat Club inclosure.

Here, about a mile from the finish, the Oxonians pulled themselves together, for a while in a game effort to make up some leeway, but Brocklebank was now in the happy position of being able to watch his opponents with plenty of time in which to take necessary action, and at Barnes Bridge the Light Blues, taking the last ounce of value from their station, were 2½ lengths in front.

KEYNES TAKES FURTHER STEP TOWARD TARIFFS

Noted British Economist Advocates Keeping Out Imports From Country

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21—John Maynard Keynes, widely known economist who recently surprised Great Britain by throwing in his lot with the protariffites has now gone further by declaring that additional sources of state income are by no means all that he seeks by the proposals he has made for the imposition of a general revenue tariff.

"I believe," he says today, "that the greater the quantity of goods kept out by a moderate general tariff, the greater from one source or another will be the benefit to the budget. For it is my opinion that if, for example such a tariff were to cause £50,000,000 worth of home-produced goods to be substituted for £50,000,000 worth of imports, this would mean in the present circumstances an appreciable reduction of unemployment. The most important question for free traders to consider is the truth of this assertion. For this, together with the favorable effect on business confidence and on the balance of trade is my reason for preferring this particular type of indirect tax to the policy of balancing the budget by increasing taxes on, say beer, tobacco and petrol."

Mr. Keynes' pronouncement has appeared at the moment when Great Britain is faced with the necessity of having to find alternative means of raising additional revenue if proposals for a tariff be rejected.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is a strong free trader, is examining a number of schemes with this object in view. His task, however, is proving difficult as is witnessed by a long list of highly controversial imposts which the Economist, a journal regarded as a high authority by free traders, advocates in its issue today.

'National' Culture Urged in Porto Rico

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By U. P.)—Proposing "to repudiate destructive North American influences," the class presidents of the University of Porto Rico recently presented to Carlos Chardon, Chancellor, who assumed active direction of that institution this month, a student memorial. The memorial urges him to establish a policy that shall make the school the preserver and builder of Porto Rican "national" culture.

To achieve this end the class presidents propose a program which includes the reorganization of the institution's board of trustees and a self-governing faculty. The program also comprises a cultural revaluation that will make Spanish the only language of instruction, restore Latin and Greek classical learning as the source of Spanish culture to a high place, and the abolition of tuition fees in order to democratize higher education.

The proposal to reorganize the board is based, the memorial states, on the desire to free it from the control of the Governor of the Colony, and the Commissioner of Education, a presidential appointee, who is an ex-officio member.

The student memorial advocates doing away with the system of yearly appointments for faculty members and substituting long time or life membership. The reason given for the proposed change is that under present conditions "the patriotic native finds himself menaced as soon as he expresses an opinion in a loyal way," while North Americans and "renegade natives" enjoy full liberty of opinion.

ATHENS EXCAVATION PLANNED

ATHENS (AP)—Edward Capps, an American authority on Greece, will begin in April to direct excavations in the ancient marketplace of Athens. He is a former resident of Jacksonville, Ill., where he attended Illinois College.

HOOVER HOLDING FIRM TO COURSE OF HIS ITINERARY

Refuses Many Invitations to Extend Trip Outside American Territory

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD U. S. S. ARIZONA—President Hoover is approaching the Porto Rican and Virgin Islands problem in true engineering style. He will investigate, then formulate his policy based on observations and discussions of conditions with local authorities.

In an interview with the correspondents accompanying him on his Caribbean trip Mr. Hoover explained that, while he would make a speech in Porto Rico, it would not be for the purpose of announcing a policy, but to extend a greeting, and to express his desire to learn about the local situation.

"One must get a first-hand view and be able to visualize conditions before fixing plans," he said.

The President also repeated his intentions of confining his trip strictly to American territory. Many invitations from neighboring islands have come to him but he has declined all. The sole purpose of the trip, it is explained, is to visit two American possessions and to enjoy a rest.

The President explained that he held press conferences in order "to preserve a symbol," and declared that the only rule in force during the sea journey is "no rules at all." He is sleeping long, spending much time on deck walking and lounging in the sun and chatting with members of the party.

All on board are much interested in the Arizona. Its reconditioning made it practically a new ship and, it is said, the most modern and powerful vessel of its kind in the world. The ship is meeting all tests splendidly.

U. S. S. ARIZONA, March 21 (AP)—The impressive sight of two warships along the rail greeted President Hoover this morning on the third day of his vacation voyage to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The destroyer Dupont came alongside with its band playing and its crew dressed in white to give the President a greeting before it relieved the Destroyer Taylor, which turned back to Norfolk. The Dupont, detached from the United States Fleet for its new duty, came northward at high speed and circled the Arizona.

Spaniards Throng Republicans' Trial and Greet Accused

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, March 21 — The court-martial of six members of the proposed "Republican Cabinet" attracts intense interest throughout Spain. Thousands of persons of all classes, eager to obtain admission, lined the streets outside, which were guarded by mounted police carrying rifles.

The prisoners looked very much at home in their surroundings. On entering the court they were respectfully greeted by the rising of the concourse of well-dressed spectators, including many ladies, who had managed to obtain tickets.

The public prosecutor admitted that the accused were in no way implicated in the attempt at armed rebellion. He limited his indictment to the signing of the famous Republican manifesto.

Advantage was today taken of this fact by Ossorio Gallardo, defending counsel for Alcala Zamora and Miguel Maura.

The defense counsel claimed that the confession of the accused was given for altruistic purposes, and that the charge of conspiring against the Constitution cannot stand when no Constitution exists. He repudiated any supposition that the prisoners could have been actuated by Communistic aspirations.

The public prosecutor has asked for 15 years' imprisonment for Zamora and eight years' imprisonment for each of the others. Censorship is to be lifted Monday preparatory to the elections.

Ban on Motortruck Urged as Riot Block

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 21

GERMANY may put a brake on revolutionary activities by taking automobile trucks out of politics.

A project is under discussion in Government circles for a Reichstag enactment forbidding the use of motortrucks to transport political groups except by special permission.

Illinois Told What State Repeal Means

Judge Finds It Would Open Way for More Vice, Corruption and Gang Wars

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—"Al" Capone's liquor trade in Chicago would be quadrupled and a new gang war threatened by repeal of the state prohibition act, it is pointed out by Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The repeal measure has passed the Illinois House and is now before the State Senate.

"There is no doubt whatever that the liquor market in Chicago would be enlarged by the passage of this measure," Judge Bruce said. "A great many more people would drink. They would drink because free from the present fear of arrest by the police and the possibility of getting their names and their pictures in the newspapers. They would drink also because the State of Illinois had lifted its stigma from liquor and, so far as it could, condoned it.

"Here in Chicago most of the liquor is supplied through the Capone gang. All the liquor which passes into Chicago through regular channels either is handled by the Capone gang or else pays tribute to it for the privilege. Any increase in the demand for liquor will be met by a supply administered either by Alphonse Capone or in competition with him.

"The world has already seen the results of gang competition in Chicago. It has been shocked by the beer wars and the violent elimination of the chief gang rival to the Capone organization. It seems altogether probable that there will be more events of this character if the state prohibition code is wiped out.

"It will be vastly easier then for speakeasies to operate. They can be set up anywhere, near schools or churches or colleges, without power of the police to interfere except as they constitute a public nuisance in the eyes of the state law. The act of selling liquor alone will be no longer punishable under Illinois statute.

"Moonshine making and the operation of wildcat breweries will similarly be encouraged. All the old liquor laws of the State will be completely knocked out by repeal. There will be nothing in the Illinois law to prevent anyone from openly making beer or whisky."

Sponsors of the repeal assert that it would take the police out of prohibition and hence would stop their payments for local protection.

"Protection will be demanded and will be paid for as certainly if the law is repealed as it is today," said Judge Bruce. "Repeal would not change the situation. Corruption in the police department is the growth of many years. It antedates prohibition by a long time. It will not be stopped by the passage of a bill which helps the gangs.

"No matter how anyone may stand on the question of the wisdom of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, this cannot possibly be done for a number of years. In the interim and during the Chicago World's Fair of 1933, are we to have a state of anarchy in the city of Chicago and in the State of Illinois?"

Town Planning Ideas 4000 Years Ago Revealed in the Excavations at Ur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 21—Archeological discoveries affording a picture of Ur of the Chaldees as it was in the days of Abraham are revealed in a report received by the director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, from C. Leonard Woolley, field director of the expedition which that museum and the British Museum maintain at Ur.

According to the report, more than a score of private dwelling houses, together with warehouses, chapels and shops, all approximately 4000 years old, have been uncovered there as a result of excavations carried on at a uniform level over a wide area.

In addition, the archeologists have brought to light another building which, they state, may well prove to be an ancient schoolhouse, for among its contents were not only clay tablets resembling literary documents, but also numerous school tablets, the latter being clay copy books on which the early Sumerian students learned to write.

"It has been the purpose of the expedition this year," Mr. Woolley wrote in his report, "to illustrate the town planning at Ur during one period of its history over the largest area in which contemporary buildings could be found, and it was with this in view that we kept the excavation of house sites at a uniform level.

"The preservation of many of the houses which have been found, is remarkable and what gives them a special interest, quite apart from that of their style and domestic arrangements, is the association of clay tablets, the majority of which are letters and business documents, that have been found.

"These tablets throw much light on the buildings in which they were discovered. One of the tablets, for example, belonged to a man named Ea-nasir, a produce merchant who dealt in grain and who had his regular agent in foreign countries beyond the borders of Sumer. Many of his letters have been found, as well as records of his purchase of property in the neighborhood of Ur, of loans raised by him, and of his difficulties with creditors.

"It should be possible in time to identify the owner of almost every house excavated and to learn something of his personal activities. The combined study of buildings and written records should give a far clearer idea than we have at present of Sumerian life in the twentieth century before Christ.

"In one of the small public chapels which we discovered, a cult statue was unearthed, a small limestone figure of a goddess wearing a long dress flounced and pleated. Further up the street and in another chapel a ram's head beautifully carved in black steatite was found. It has once been the top of a ceremonial staff that had been set up against the side of the niche in which the statue had stood.

EMPLOYMENT ON SLOW BUT SURE ASCENT

Lamont Paints Encouraging Picture Following Check in 19 Cities

6,050,000 ESTIMATED JOBLESS IN JANUARY

Improvement Shown Since Census, Taken at Peak of Trade Depression

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—A heartening picture of a slow but certain ascent from the abyss of unemployment was painted yesterday by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, as he made public the results of the special unemployment census taken in January in 19 of the large cities of the country.

On the basis of figures gathered in these representative cities, the census bureau estimated that the total number of able-bodied persons in the United States out of a job and seeking work on Jan. 15 was 6,050,000, or about 5 per cent of the total population.

"This special census of the unemployed," Mr. Lamont said, "was undertaken during the month when unemployment normally reaches a seasonal peak and also at the time which we believe represents the highest point of abnormal unemployment due to the effects of the world-wide business depression. Since the time of the census there has been evidence of a slight but unmistakable improvement in the employment situation."

As evidence, Mr. Lamont cited information obtained by the bureau of labor statistics revealing a gain of 1.4 per cent in the number of employed in 13,000 manufacturing establishments during February as compared with January; gains reported to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, from field representatives; and the usual recovery from seasonal employment.

775,565 in April, 1930

The April, 1930, census of unemployment showed a total of 775,565 persons jobless in the 19 cities covered in the January census. The January total in these same cities was 1,930,666, or an increase of 149 per cent. The census bureau applied the percentage of increase found in the 19 cities to the entire number of jobless reported for the United States in the April, 1930, census and estimated that the total of 2,429,062 reported unemployed in April had increased to 6,050,000 persons in January.

"This estimate assumes that the percentage increase of unemployment since last April has been as great in the rural areas and small cities as in the large cities covered in the census and also that there has been no migration of unemployed persons from the smaller towns and rural regions to the larger centers of population," Mr. Lamont explained. "If, as has been reported, there has been a movement of unemployed persons to the larger cities, it can be concluded that the total number of jobless is somewhat less than the estimated 6,050,000 for the country as a whole."

From data now available it is impossible to determine accurately the total number of individuals who should be regarded as unemployed because of having been temporarily laid off from their regular jobs. But if the same proportion of this particular class of laid-off workers is to be found in these 19 cities as was true in the case of the 6,050,000 jobless, it would appear that an additional 250,000 to 300,000 workers in the country were not working because of lay-off from their regular jobs at the time of the census, the bureau stated.

Using monthly figures collected by the Department of Labor, and other official agencies, the bureau makes the following estimate of the trend of unemployment in the months intervening between April, 1930, and January, 1931; May, 1930, 2,800,000; June, 2,800,000; July, 3,200,000; August, 3,500,000; September, 3,400,000; October, 3,800,000; November, 4,600,000, and December, 4,900,000.

The combination of seasonal and cyclical factors resulted in the release of more than 1,000,000 workers from employment in leading occupations from December, 1930, to January, 1931, it is estimated. These monthly estimates do not include disabled persons and those voluntarily idle, but they include, in addition to the jobless, those on seasonal or temporary layoff. They also include an indeterminate group of transitory and casual workers, a group which in normally prosperous times is believed to total more than 1,000,000 persons.

Relief Work Successful

"The results of the special unemployment census give definite evidence of the proportions of the great task which has been before the nation," Mr. Lamont declared. "The fact that the extensive unemployment of the last few months has brought forth such effective relief activities, keeping distress at a minimum, is a demonstration of the success of organized cooperative efforts in hundreds of communities throughout the entire nation. To the extent that the need for continued effort on the part of these community groups may be called for, there is assurance that the problem will be met with the same spirit and vigor that has characterized community efforts thus far during the emergency."

The 19 cities covered in the special census were Birmingham, Ala., Boston, Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Cleveland, O., Dayton, O., Denver, Colo., Detroit, Duluth, Minn., Houston, Tex., Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Minn., New Orleans, La., New York, (Brooklyn, Bronx and Manhattan only), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Louis,

Mo., San Francisco and Seattle, Wash. The 1930 census showed that these cities had a total population of 20,638,981.

The percentages of unemployed for those out of work and looking for a job, ranged from 6.5 per cent of the total population in San Francisco to 11.1 per cent in Detroit. The percentages of unemployment are based on the total population rather than on the number of gainful workers because the total population figures are now available for all cities, while the number of gainful workers is now available for only 16 of the 19 cities. The number of gainful workers is about 40 per cent of the total population.

The enumeration for the special census was started on Jan. 15. There were 4700 enumerators, who made a complete house-to-house canvass, at every place of residence. They made over 6,000,000 calls.

The number and percentage of gainful workers of two classes is given in the tables below. These figures are taken for January as compared with April, 1930, and include 16 cities exclusive of New York, Chicago and Boston.

The two classes are (A) for persons out of a job, able to work and looking for work; (B) persons having jobs, but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle:

City	Number of 1930 workers	Number of 1930	Per cent of gainful 1930 Class A	1931	1930 Class B	1931
Birmingham	113,256	5.0	20.2	1.0	4.4	
Buffalo	239,223	8.3	21.2	1.2	9.6	
Cleveland	394,898	10.4	25.1	2.3	6.4	
Dayton	89,317	7.5	19.8	1.2	4.3	
Denver	130,408	7.2	15.3	1.1	1.9	
Detroit	689,566	11.0	25.5	2.3	7.2	
Duluth	42,995	12.0	18.9	1.8	3.1	
Houston	137,429	5.3	21.2	1.0	2.1	
Los Angeles	580,865	7.7	16.9	1.1	1.4	
Minneapolis	211,942	6.6	16.6	1.1	1.7	
N. Orleans	204,433	8.1	20.8	1.5	3.1	
Philadel.	889,837	8.0	23.8	1.5	3.9	
Pittsburgh	278,649	7.3	21.5	2.1	7.0	
St. Louis	386,122	7.3	20.1	1.8	3.9	
San Fran.	333,588	6.4	12.3	0.9	1.5	
Seattle	175,655	7.0	17.7	1.5	2.2	
Total for 16 cities	4,898,183	8.2	20.8	1.6	4.3	

Pay Roll and Job Jumps Noted in Massachusetts

The largest increase in pay rolls and employment in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments for any month since 1929, was recorded in February by the State Department of Statistics.

Returns from 1049 establishments showed an increase of 2.5 per cent in the number of wage earners, an increase of 4.1 per cent in the aggregate pay roll, and an increase of 1.5 per cent in the average weekly earnings per person employed.

Not since February, 1929, has there been such a jump in the total pay roll, the announcement said, while the 2.5 per cent gain in employment is the greatest since September of the same year. The shoe and woolen textile industries contributed largely to this upward movement. In the former there was an increase of 9.4 per cent in employment and of 24 per cent in pay roll, while woolen mills showed a 15.9 per cent gain in employment and a 22.8 per cent increase in payroll.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Employment for 2000 idle textile workers within the next two weeks became a probability today as the textile council and the American Printing Company agreed to a settlement of wage differences. The company indicated that four mills would be reopened within two weeks. The council, representing labor employed in Fall River factories, announced that its operatives had unanimously accepted an offer of officials of the company of wages that would "compare favorably" with any other mill in the city. Mill officials said they planned to reopen Mills No. 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Apple Sale Profit $2500

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Since the sale of apples by the unemployed started here in January, the men have sold 1269 boxes, with a net profit to the entire group of 42 of $2500. According to the officials who have charge of the apple sales, the first group of sellers proved most successful owing to the novelty of the plan, but the business has settled down to a point where the men are just making a fair daily wage.

Idleness Booms Library

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Unemployment is largely responsible for increased use of Portland public libraries, in the opinion of the librarian, Miss Anne M. Mulheron. In the three months since Nov. 1, 1930, circulation increased 110,913 over a similar period a year ago, she reported. Many men and women who never have used the library before have become daily patrons, she said. Fifty-two per cent of the books borrowed are non-fiction.

WARE RIVER TUBE 'WET' FOR FIRST TIME

WORCESTER, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Water from the Ware River entered the metropolitan water supply system for the first time when the new $12,000,000 tunnel from Coldbrook to Oakdale, head of the Boston water system, was opened yesterday and 40,000 gallons passed through.

The flow was called trivial by the engineers in charge, "just enough to wet the tunnel," one of them said, and was regarded as more in the nature of a test.

PROF. PATTERSON HONORED IN FRANCE

HANOVER, N. H., March 21 (AP)—Prof. S. G. Patterson of the department of Romance languages at Dartmouth College yesterday was notified of his election to the council of the Comite France-Amerique, Paris.

Gabriel Honotaux, member of the French academy and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.35; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AIR OF HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY LIES O'ER CURACAO

Little Island Off Venezuela Shows Contrast to Other Tropical Countries

On a little island off the coast of Venezuela, the tourist discovers a condition of keen contrast with the other countries in the the tropics. Prosperity and happiness abound in Curaçao. In 10 years the population has increased from 28,000 to 56,000 persons. All this Harry E. Burroughs, founder of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, affirms on returning from a visit to that small island, 40 miles long where waves turquois-green, go rolling in upon snow-white, sandy beaches.

Fine, wide macadam roads, he says, traverse the "little kingdom" skirting high, green-crested mountains and veering off among valleys radiant with tropical growth.

Great oil refineries and fishing keep the inhabitants busy week in and week out. Fine merchandise stores in the capital city, Willemstad, carry the same class of articles that continental stores offer to cosmopolitan buyers.

In its amusement places New York's latest offerings and Europe's grand opera companies give to contented inhabitants a glimpse of the outside world. And there are beautiful homes where many of these people live; homes of Dutch style, painted bright yellow with roofs of various hues and set back from shaded highways. And there other homes, too, for the less wealthy: clean homes and pretty. No poor persons are to be found on the island.

Sidewalks Scrubbed

Cleanliness goes hand in hand with this prosperity; indeed, so particular are those inhabitants that regular scrubbing of houses, buildings and sidewalks is a common practice.

Of the 56,000 persons living on the island of Curaçao, Mr. Burroughs says that about one-half live in Willemstad. Red brick pavements set off the picturesque houses and buildings built of phosphate rock and, in the city proper, placed side by side along quaint winding streets, or canals spanned by narrow bridges.

Before those houses facing the bay lies the harbor of Willemstad, horseshoe in shape, reached through a canal, deep and broad, from the Caribbean. Hundreds of small boats swarm here, and the regular ocean liners, all busy loading the oil and ostrich feathers to be shipped to the islands near by or to Holland. No person is idle, and no person need be shabbily dressed.

At night electric lights vie with the white tropical stars, brightening the way along the paved street of the restful capital, and young men and girls, mothers and fathers, dressed in costumes reminiscent of Holland, congregate along the quays to sing and talk while the trade wind blows in off the sea.

Then it is that the few automobiles have been put away, the dogs unhitched from their curious little milk and cheese carts and the thoughts of

Monitor News on Air Each Day From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when the time is 7 p. m.

Tells of Impressions From Visit to Curacao

HARRY E. BURROUGHS

labor banished, for soon the moon, shaped like a scimitar, pops up from behind the mountains inland, and sends its reflection dancing across the waters of the bay.

Contented, but not self centered, are these people of Curacao, Mr. Burroughs says. Indeed, he explains, they have a lively interest in the affairs of the lands far beyond the horizon of their kingdom. Politics appeals to them; not politics on the island, for there are none, but politics in the United States where news of presidential elections goes forth to them in their one paper printed in Dutch.

Hotel Costs Low

Maybe it is the absence of elections on their own island that is reflected in the cost of living, for rooms at the Burlin Hoff, the principal hotel in the city tax the lodger exactly 50 cents, four good meals may be had for $2.80. Curacao needs no politcal campaigns for it is governed by a representative from Holland and appointed by the Queen, with a council made up of two Jews, two Roman Catholics and one Protestant of the island.

It is an old place, this Curacao. Way back in 1499 Amerigo Vespucci sailing by discovered it, and later in 1527, it was settled by the Spanish. In 1634 the Dutch captured it and in 1800 and in 1807 it was in possession of the English. But when 1816 came along England turned it over to Holland and since that time it has remained one of her possessions.

The English language is understood and sometimes spoken. But the common tongue is Papiamento, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish, English and Indian. Education is compulsory up to the age of 16 and there are several churches.

The future is always in the thoughts of the busy inhabitants of this tropical island. Even now they are planning for air mail connections with the planes hopping off from the United States and making their way to South America. There is ever a kindly greeting for the tourists who chance upon the land of sunshine and trade breezes, and there is always the suggestion of employment for those persons who will come there, observe the laws, and add to the prosperity of the island. It is an unusual place, this small paradise off the equator, and, to accept Mr. Burrough's words, may rightfully be named "the Utopia of the southern seas."

TRAFFIC TUBE WORK TO START ON MARCH 23

Ground will be broken for the $16,000,000 traffic tunnel under the harbor to East Boston at 1 p. m. on Monday, March 23, at Liverpool and Decatur Streets, East Boston.

The first spade-full of earth will be turned by Mayor James M. Curley's 7-year-old son, Francis. Mayor Curley will make the principal address, and there will be a band concert. Members of the Legislature, the City Council and various civic groups have been invited to attend.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Dorchester Woman's Club, Center Street, Dorchester, 8.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Last night, flower show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Address on cooperative banking, by Ernest A. Hale, Treasurer, Suffolk Cooperative Bank; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Arlington Theater: Presentation of "Vincent's Voodoos," by Vincent Club, 8:30.

Fine Arts Theater: Presentation of "Technicalities of 1931," by M. I. T. undergraduates, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film), continuous from 9 a. m.

Colonial—"Elizabeth the Queen," 8:30.

Plymouth—"Petticoat Influence," 8:30.

Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.

Repertory—"The Girl From the Reperbahn," (film), continuous from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Bellevue Community Theater, Belgrade Avenue, Roslindale, 3:30.

University Club: Concert, by Glee Club, lounge; Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 4:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Program by Black and White Entertainers; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 4.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Why Do Both Honesty and Dishonesty Survive?" by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, President, Antioch College; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Boston Public Library: Interpretive readings from Shakespeare and Modern Authors, by George J. D. Currie, Faculty member, Boston School of Expression, 3:30. Talk, "Drama and the Little Theater," by Miss Fanny B. Linsky, illustrated by one-act play, presented by Ford Hall Forum Players, 8. Both events, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

EVENTS MONDAY

Horticultural Hall: New England Boat Show, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10, through March 26.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Annual bridge party, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc.: Meeting; address, "The History of Pullen Poynte (Winthrop)," by Frank W. Tucker; Hotel Vendome, 2.

New England Women's Club: Illustrated lecture, "Bermuda, the Ocean Playground," by Miss Marguerite Rand; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Sixth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers; address, "Present Trends in Worship," by Prof. F. W. Adams, Theological School, Boston University; Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; block prints by Alexander Cozens. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, travel posters and printed matter. Through March 22.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of Glacier Park, Mt. Ranier and the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Through March 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pastels and etchings of Angkor by Lucille Douglass.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Robert Hallowell. Through March 21. Woodcuts by Ilse M. Bischoff. Water colors by Elizabeth Lee McKissock. Through March 28.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 24.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings by Robert Strong Woodward. Water colors by Alice Hardwicks, crayon portraits by Frederick A. Pyne. Through March 21.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Washington Street—Annual exhibit of pictures by contemporary New England artists. Through March 21.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers and by Frank W. Benson.

School of Fine Arts, 284 Beacon Street—An exhibition of pictures. Through March 21.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, March 22, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Elly Ney, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Donald Grout, pianist.

Thursday evening, March 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist.

Sunday evening, March 29, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, March 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Rata Cantor, soprano.

Friday afternoon, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Handel and Haydn Society and the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Bach Festival

Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 24, in Symphony Hall, the Mass in B minor by the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert with Wallace Goodrich, organist, and Regina Patorni-Casadésus, harpist.

Thursday evening, March 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Borovsky, pianist, and the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses.

Friday afternoon, March 27, in Symphony Hall, a concert with Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowicz, violinists, and the Bach Cantata Club; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 29, in Symphony Hall, the Mass in B minor with the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

'SHUTANKA' HELD IN INTERESTS OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

International Friendship Is Chosen as the 1931 Project

The Camp Fire Guardians' Training Institute, known in Camp Fire vernacular by the less prosaic Indian name, "Shutanka," that is, "sitting in council together," held sessions today at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A.

The nineteenth anniversary celebration of the incorporation of the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston closes this evening with a demonstration of an international council fire in which 12 Camp Fire Girls from Braintree will take part.

International friendship has been chosen as the Camp Fire project for 1931, this year's program giving added emphasis to the Camp Fire ideal "of joining hands in international friendship around the world."

A birthday dinner was held last evening in Bates Hall in the Y. M. C. A., with Mrs. Arthur J. Rowan of Belmont, the new president of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls, presiding. Camp Fire Girls from Arlington, dressed in international costumt, served as waitresses, while other girls sang songs between the courses.

Guardians from groups in towns of Greater Boston Council responded at roll call with one-minute reports. From Dover, Mass., came the story of how Camp Fire Girls by raising money to beautify an unsightly spot in the town had inspired the city fathers to appropriate a substantial sum for that purpose. Camp Fire Girls in Littleton are buying a portable house to serve as their headquarters.

How the international motif is being worked out in handicraft was explained by Miss Helen Biggart, head of the national art department. An exhibit of this phase of Camp Fire work was on display in Bates Hall, many of the designs being adapted from examples found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Several letters in response to Camp Fire greetings, which were sent around the world at New Year, were read by Miss Lotta A. Clark, chairman of the Committee on International Relations. That many colleges and universities also are taking cognizance of Camp Fire work, to the extent of establishing courses for leaders and guardians, was stated by Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, national field secretary.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon at Camp Fire House on Commonwealth Avenue, Winthrop G. Hall of Worcester was elected chairman of the New England district, and Mrs. Henry Brigham of Pittsfield, vice-chairman. Officers chosen to serve on the executive committee were: Miss Charlotte Millet, Gordon, Me.; Mrs. Annie Barnes, Houlton, Me.; Mrs. L. W. Summer, Portsmouth, N. H.; Frank A. Page, Providence, and Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Boston.

The national summer training course for the New England district will be held this year at Camp Witawentin in Pittsfield, it was announced.

RADIO INVESTMENT SET AT $225,000,000

Radio now represents an investment of $225,000,000 in radiocasting stations, factories and distribution facilities, with an annual pay roll of 110,000 persons drawing $220,000,000, according to O. H. Caldwell of New York, formerly member of the Federal Radio Commission. The listening public has about 15,000,000 sets making an investment of $1,500,000,000 and requiring an yearly upkeep of $200,000,000, he told the National Electric Light Association yesterday at the Statler Hotel.

Sound motion pictures, the outgrowth of the electrical and radio industries, now represent an investment of $2,400,000,000 carrying an annual income of $1,460,000,000, he said. The 22,000 sound pictures in the United States have 110,000,000 seats bringing a yearly admission of more than $1,000,000,000. The yearly pay roll calls for $275,000,000 for 185,000 employees.

BACON FAVORS REPEAL OF DRY AMENDMENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Gaspar G. Bacon, President of the Massachusetts Senate, Republican leader, has declared himself for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. In the campaign last fall Mr. Bacon took no stand for or against prohibition.

In a speech before the Young Men's Republican Club of Springfield last night, he said that the time had come for the Republican Party to face the prohibition issue squarely and expressed his "complete opposition" to a statement by James E. Watson, United States Senator from Indiana, Republican floor leader, that "there is no necessity for the Republican Party declaring itself on the prohibition question at this time."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Sunday night and Monday; moderate east to north winds; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain on coast, with rain or snow in the interior Saturday night or Monday; not much change in temperature.

Sunday evening, March 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ella Ney, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Donald Grout, pianist.

Thursday evening, March 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist.

Sunday evening, March 29, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

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Friday afternoon, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Handel and Haydn Society and the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow or rain Saturday night or Monday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate and fresh north shifting to northwest winds and fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.21	Max. Mar.20		8 a.m. Mar.21	Max. Mar.20
Albany	34	48	Memphis	44	62
Atlantic City	38	44	Miami	68	76
Boston	44	42	Montreal	34	44
Buffalo	34	44	Nantucket	38	40
Calgary	42	..	New Orleans	56	70
Charleston	56	60	New York	38	44
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	40	46
Denver	30	54	Pittsburgh	36	46
Des Moines	32	46	Portland, Me.	36	43
Eastport	34	40	Portland, Ore.	52	64
Galveston	56	72	San Francisco	54	72
Hatteras	44	48	St. Louis	40	48
Helena	44	50	St. Paul	30	36
Jacksonville	58	64	Seattle	50	56
Kansas City	36	42	Tampa	60	74
Los Angeles	72	88	Washington	34	46

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:36 p. m. Sunday 12:50 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

Supporter of Baldwin Wins in By-Election

Underwood

CAPT. ALFRED DUFF COOPER
His Campaign Involved Question of Newspaper Ethics.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The opinion of various sections of the British press is that Capt. Duff Cooper's victory in the election in St. George's, Westminster, was an outstanding rebuff of the Rothermere-Beaverbrook chains of papers in their attempt to overthrow Stanley Baldwin's leadership of the Conservatives and to dictate that party's policies.

Viking Rescue Work Delayed by Gale

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 21 (AP)—Search for the missing and completion of the rescue of survivors of the wreck of the sealer Viking was delayed today by high northwest winds sweeping the Straits of Belle Isle. A few miles off Horse Island, the Sagona, with 110 survivors aboard, and the Imogene and Beothic are held in an ice jam. Other relief vessels, the Eagle and Neptune, are similarly blocked at the mouth of White Bay, awaiting a westerly wind to free them.

On the island is Capt. Abram Kean of the Viking and seven of his men, awaiting removal to the ships. The Newfoundland Government has sent the steamer Prospero with additional supplies for the Sagona.

Meanwhile, Bernt Balchen, skilled arctic flier, with two companions, was at St. John, N. B., 686 miles away, waiting for better weather conditions to fly over the ice-filled White Bay in search of Varick Frissell, New York motion picture producer, and 25 others unaccounted for since the Viking blew up last Sunday night. Another plane, piloted by Captain Kent of Atlantic Airways, took off this morning for here to pick up pictures of the scene of the disaster. A third plane, piloted by Bob Fogg from Concord, N. H., has arrived here with a similar object in view.

Winter Driving Promoted in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA Me., March 21—A great increase in winter driving in Maine, much of which is directly traceable to the State's snow removal program, is indicated in reports just made public by the Secretary of State and State Auditor.

Within the last few years, winter registrations of automobiles and the sale of gasoline during the winter season, have grown by leaps and bounds. Passenger car registrations in the State up to Feb. 28 reached 65,357, an increase of 12 per cent over the same period last year. Gasoline tax figures showed a gain of nearly $65,000 over the first two months of 1930.

More than 8500 miles of highways have been kept open all winter this year by huge plows and road workers. In 1928, when Maine began its snow removal program by putting into operation an arrangement by which cities and towns share the expense, only 3000 miles were cleared. Registrations which the year before had totaled only 33,000 for January and February, jumped in the first year of the snow removal program to 49,725. Correspondingly, gasoline sales since 1927 have nearly quadrupled for the winter season.

JOBLESS INSURANCE URGED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Hass., March 21 (AP)—Terming the American Constitution antiquated, Prof. Harold J. Laski of the London School of Economics and Political Science, speaking last night at Williams College, urged the United States to adopt unemployment insurance such as England has. He condemned the worship of big business and America's hostile attitude toward Russia.

CLARK MAN GETS GRANT

WORCESTER, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Dr. Arthur F. Lucas, associate professor of economics at Clark University, has received a grant from the Social Science Research Council of New York City in recognition of his work in the field of economic research and to assist him in carrying out a survey of industrial conditions in Great Britain, it was announced last night.

VETERANS FORM LEAGUE

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—An American section of the Ypres League, a British veterans' organization, was formally perfected last night at a dinner of 500 veterans, most of whom served in the British sector during the World War. Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan was elected president of the American branch.

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COUNTY BOARDS FAVOR $8,500,000 ROAD MEASURE

Association Says Bill Affords 'Positive Relief to the Taxpayer'

Massachusetts' $8,500,000 highway construction bill, containing provisions for a 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax, was indorsed by the County Commissioner Association of Massachusetts yesterday as a "positive relief to the taxpayer."

Explaining their stand on the measure which was passed to a third reading in the State Senate yesterday, the commissioners pointed out that the road construction program would relieve taxpayers to the tune of $5,000,000 this year.

Elimination of the 25 per cent assessment on counties, in the opinion of the commissioners, is the most direct method of relieving taxation on real estate.

In this connection, Senator Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley asked the legislators to clearly designate in the bill that the small communities would not be called upon to appropriate the usual $25 a mile for the special highway work.

The measure, which requires a two-thirds vote for enactment, will come before the Senate again on Monday.

Calling the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a pawn in a game of railroad chess between Pennsylvania and New York Central lines, Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Transportation Thursday to denounce efforts of outside lines to "tap New England's" transportation business.

Mr. Silverman contended that neither the Pennsylvania nor the New York Central cared anything about developing shipping business through Boston and that because of this alleged situation Massachusetts should do everything possible to encourage greater coöperation for Massachusetts business from all long-haul carriers in the country.

Efforts to substitute the present traffic commission in Boston by a single officer were voted down by the House, as was the bill to place employees of penal institutions under civil service.

Prosperity has resulted in extravagant expenditures and consequent inflation of charges by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Boston Central Labor Union, told the Public Utilities Commission. His criticism was made in connection with the union's petition for lower telephone rates. Mr. Marshall declared that facts to substantiate his claims would be presented later.

World Industrial Progress Forecast

Great industrial progress soon will be made outside the United States, according to Dennis D. Myers, director of the World Peace Foundation. Mr. Myers spoke at the closing session of the international institute held at Boston University's college of liberal arts.

Europe, he explained, has learned mass production methods and an industrial revolution has taken place there. He pointed out that Europe is not so far off normal conditions as the United States, adding that more old habits and practices have been forgotten in Europe during the last decade than ever before.

He contended that the United States world trade figures in the future would not be so large in proportion to those of other countries as they have been in the past.

The farmer, Mr. Myers declared, is permanently on a reduced production basis. The food production problem, he went on, is not going to be solved in any other way than by the reduction of crops.

CUNARD LINE MEETS THIRD CLASS DEMAND

Demands by the traveling public for tourist third cabin accommodations has increased so rapidly that the Cunard liner Mauretania, has introduced a new type of accommodation in place of second cabin. Heretofore, this vessel has carried first, second, and third class passengers only. Beginning April 29, with the east-bound passage across the Atlantic, all second cabin accommodations on this vessel will be given over to tourist third cabins, it was announced yesterday.

The rate for this class will be $117.50 for one way, or $207 for the round trip during the winter season, with a charge of $2.50 extra for outside rooms. The summer season charge will be $222 for the round trip.

STEAMSHIP FRANCE GETS BOSTON FLAG

Paying a tribute to the amity between the peoples of the United States and France, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today presented a flag of the city to the steamship France on board that vessel at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. The flag was presented on the occasion of the first visit of the steamer France of the French Line to Boston which called here to pick up about 50 passengers for its third Mediterranean cruise this season. Captain G. Burosse received the flag, which was raised to the foremast head by Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the Mayor.

The France's assignment to Boston is expected to be the forerunner of a regular steamship service to Boston by the French Line. A reception from 9 to 11 a. m. was held on board ship, and was attended by Mayor Curley, members of the Boston Port Authority, other city officials, Clement Norton, superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, custom officials and business.

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University Women to Publish History

As part of the semi-centennial celebration of the American Association of University Women, meeting in Boston April 8-10, the history of the association will be published in book form. The book is the joint work of Dr. Marion Talbot and Dr. Lois K. M. Rosenberry. Miss Talbot, the author of the earlier chapters, is one of the original founders of the association.

The book covers the development and work of the association and is an important contribution to the documented history of education in the United States. There are chapters on association fellowships, scholarships and noteworthy assistance by the association in raising the standards of schools and colleges. There also is material on work in Europe and during the World War, and on such famous associated members as Dr. Christine Ladd Franklin, Mme. Curie, Dr. Alice Masaryk and Dr. Caroline Spurgeon.

Proceeds from the sale of the copies sold at the meetings will be put into the $1,000,000 fund for national and international fellowships now being raised.

Washington Grants Plane Contracts

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Contracts for 40 new airplanes and 128 additional engines, involving an expenditure of $1,269,652, were approved today by the War Department.

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, Hartford, Conn., will receive a contract for 68 Wasp type and 60 Radio air-cooled engines, costing $728,912.

The Thomas-Moree Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive a contract for 30 observation planes costing $450,910.

The Northrop Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., was awarded a contract for three transport planes and three other aircraft, costing $62,600. They were described as of the low-wing, all-metal, monoplane type, capable of carrying four passengers and a pilot.

Contract for four primary training planes, costing $27,227 was let to the Verville Aircraft Company, Detroit.

WOMEN TO INVADE THE SANCTITY OF HARVARD 'DORMS'

Summer School Opening on July 6 to Introduce New Departures

Harvard University's summer school will open on July 6 and close Aug. 15, offering 185 courses under supervision of a staff of 80 members of the Harvard faculty, and 40 from other institutions, it was announced at University Hall today.

The use of Harvard Yard dormitories and Claverly Hall as places of summer residence is the most outstanding departure from past policies. Women will be housed in Grays, Hollis, Holworthy, Lionel, Massachusetts, Matthews, Mower, Stoughton, and Straus Halls. Men will be assigned to Thayer, Weld, and Claverly Halls. This change is necessitated by alterations in the freshmen dormitories which are to be incorporated in its house plan next fall.

All students will be allowed the use of the Union for meals, where they will have the use of the reading and recreation rooms. The common room of Straus, and the rooms of Phillips Brooks House, will be reserved to the women students as reception rooms for teas or entertainments.

The new indoor athletic building will be available to those desiring to participate in the usual classes of physical education, while the swimming pool will be open to men and women on alternate days. Weld Boat Club may be used as formerly by all desiring to row.

In addition to the regular courses given by the summer school faculty in previous years, new courses are offered in nearly all departments. "Primitive Arts" will be offered by W. B. Klein, Harvard department of anthropology, and "Geographical Influences in the Far East," by Dr. G. B. Cressy of Clark University.

New courses in the field of English include one on Shakespeare and one on the Age of Dryden, by Prof. Alwin Thaler of the University of Tennessee. Several others on both English and American literature will be offered by Prof. H. W. Herrington of Syracuse, Prof. J. D. McCallum of Dartmouth, Prof. R. S. Forsyte of the University of North Dakota, and Prof. Reed Smith, University of South Carolina.

In the field of economics, new courses are offered by Prof. M. K. McKay of the University of Pittsburgh and Assist.-Prof. Mandel M. Bober, of Lawrence College, Wis.

An engineering course will be given at Squam Lake as usual. The Graduate School of Education offers several new courses in the theory and practice of teaching, and two new courses are added to the usual four in the department of music.

Shaw's 'Devil's Disciple' Is Presented by Players of Perkins Institution

The Perkins Players of the Howe Memorial Club presented "The Devil's Disciple," a satirical comedy on the Revolutionary War, by G. Bernard Shaw, at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Watertown, last night.

A deeper significance attends this production than to the ordinary amateur show. Due to the full schedules that the members of the cast carry, and to the fact that great attention had to be given to thorough coaching in each detail, rehearsals began early in January. Miss Claudie Potter, and Miss Harryett M. Kempton, directors of the piece, have instituted many clever devices so that their blind cast might move with ease about the set.

Positions, moves, placement of "props," and other details received much care. Signals were given by stage hands at the wings to guide the actors in their exits. Canvas mats were placed to show the positions of numerous pieces of furniture, and "props." Actors who changed their positions were trained to make slight sounds so that the next speaker might know in what direction to turn his head. An interesting fact about the production is that Mr. Shaw has been closely followed, both in staging and lines.

"Our only change perhaps was to alter Burgoyne's speech in which he stated that Albany was due south from Boston," Miss Potter said.

The result of the intensive coaching in each detail made for a smooth-running performance. It was difficult to believe that a large percentage of the cast had no use of their eyes, so natural were their gestures. Moreover, so cleverly were the verb

APPROVAL GIVEN FIRST TWO CALLS FOR RELIEF LOAN

Blytheville, Ark., and Andalusia, Ala., First to Benefit Under Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Approval was given today to the first two applications for loans from the $10,000,000 fund authorized by Congress to be used in the establishment or strengthening of agricultural credit corporations or livestock loan companies. One application was from Blytheville, Ark., the other from Andalusia, Ala.

In announcing approval of the first loans under the relief measure the national advisory loan committee stated it also had under consideration applications from North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi.

The fund is part of the $69,000,000 appropriated by the last session of Congress for various forms of farm relief, but it is distinct from the funds authorized for personal loans to farmers for purchase of seed, feeds, and fertilizer.

Consideration is being given to the applications as rapidly as it can be done methodically and carefully, the committee report stated. They have been pressed for speedier action, but do not feel that such important work as the building up of farm credit can be rushed unduly.

"To develop strong, permanent corporations or livestock loan companies," the report says, in defense against the charge of tardiness, "the loans must be made according to all requirements of federal and state laws and on the basis of information obtained by competent men.

"Complaints about slowness do not take this factor into consideration. A careful start is the beginning of good management, and where the local management of these corporations and loan companies has been good, they have prospered; where it has been bad, results have been uniformly poor.

"In this connection it should be remembered that corporations and loan companies of this type have been in existence in many states since 1925 and that for 1930 loans and discounts from intermediate credit banks to these organizations totaled over $66,000,000.

"Although farmers are in immediate need of increased credit facilities, it is of the utmost future importance to them and to their communities that these credit corporations and live stock loan companies be carefully organized with liberal local support and the best available local management. Local capital investment should be substantial, to insure good management. With this kind of start these organizations will be of permanent value to farmers, bankers, merchants, and all business of the locality."

Boston Art Notes

A. F. Levinson

The exposition of oils by A. F. Levinson, on view at the New England Society of Contemporary Art, on Newbury Street, is one of the most valuable, if not the most enjoyable, Boston has had this season. It will teach us, among other things, that gentility, delicacy, sensibility are as indispensable to artists following the new paths as they have always been to artists of consequence following any paths.

Mr. Levinson has found an abundance of material to work with inside and out of his Gloucester studio. There are scenes of the harbor, views including the old timbered houses, and interiors in which the artist exhibits a remarkable ingenuity. He retells the episode according to his own logic of color notation, his own frame of design, his own fancy for emphasis and diminution. He assumes the prerogative of the artist to reestablish facts according to a system of his own. It requires intelligence as well as sensitiveness to undertake as complicated a system as he does. To give us a sense of the authenticity of this small universe which is selective, exclusive, unearthly, exquisite—this is the triumph of the artist.

To test these qualities in the artist, we have but to step up to "Self-Portrait" and discover that one daub of blue paint has established the illusion in this picture of the outside world, that that one daub places the window, records the crystal clear atmosphere outdoors, makes the transition between the subdued key of tonalities inside and the luminosity outside. By one well-placed stroke, the artist can enlarge the world—yet how loathe we are to grant him freedom in this direction.

As the eye moves from color to color, one observes how watchfully the artist keeps each within scale, how cautiously he maintains them on one plane of intensity lest one obtrude upon the other; each has full play in its given area, yet each is only a part of a larger whole which develops into a smooth and unified texture.

Mr. Levinson is truly a "modern," because of his ability to stretch to extremes hitherto unsuspected qualities of tone. Note the variations of blue, the azure, turquoise, lapis,—limpid, veiled, misty. By sheer illusion he renders color in three dimensions. Observe the effect of space and mass in the majestic painting of "Rocks" or in the depiction of "Gloucester Harbor," fringed with the tiny gabled cottages and pointed spires, reminiscent in the light crisp treatment of Rembrandt's "Etching of Amsterdam." D. A.

Music

The New England Conservatory Orchestra

Last night in Jordan Hall, the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music again gave a concert which in some details attained to almost professional standards. Wallace Goodrich, director of the conservatory, conducted, and the program comprised the Overture to "Die Zauberflöte," by Mozart; an aria from the same opera, "Ah lo so; non più m'avvanza" and an aria from Grétry's "Les deux Avares" sung by Mae Taylor, soprano; two movements from the Brahms Symphony in F major, No. 3; César Franck's "Symphonic Variations" for Pianoforte and Orchestra, played by Henry Clay; the Prelude to "Le Déluge," by Saint-Saëns, and a first performance of a trio of small symphonic pieces by George W. Chadwick, "Overture mignonne," "Canzone vecchia" and "Fuga giocosa."

In this school, as in any school of similar scholastic grade, an ensemble organization of any sizable proportion becomes a unit subject to yearly changes in personnel. Therefore, when Mr. Goodrich sets his young people tasks in orchestral music of the highest type, he places upon them and himself no inconsiderable amount of responsibility. It is with no little satisfaction, therefore, that those interested in the progress of young musicians such as these find them meeting in capable manner the exactions placed upon them. Crisply professional were attacks and releases; smoothly flowing, for the most part were the melodic lines. Depth of tone was not always in evidence, but sincerity of purpose was unmistakably present, which augurs well for the future of these young men and women. Not only did the orchestra give a good account of itself, but the young soloists as well performed in meritorious fashion. Miss Taylor revealed a very light, but flexible and melodious voice, well suited to the light airs which she essayed. Mr. Clay impressed one at once as a young man of ability, and a pianist of intelligence . . . one who will probably never cease to grow in musical stature, since he no doubt recognizes his present handicaps, both interpretatively and technically, by which we mean that at present his tone is scarce robust enough to successfully cut through an orchestral accompaniment less tempered than that of last night. Nor must one forget the charming solo of Mr. Dickson in the Prelude to "Le Déluge." But of course, it is to the first performance of Mr. Chadwick's orchestral trifles that we devote our most earnest attention. Written when the composer was in holiday mood, they reflect the lighter musical ideas of this writer. The Overture and the Canzone should make excellent additions to the too scanty store of worth while "light music," while the Fuga, a joyous piece, should prove entertaining wherever performed. In it, Mr. Chadwick departs from strict fugal form, as such, and announces his subject with its countersubject upon the first beat of the opening measure, whereupon the subject is then announced in the remaining four voices in a thoroughly jolly manner. Mr. Chadwick was, unfortunately, unable to be present at a performance which must have pleased him, had he heard it, and which brought to a close a program of merit. G. M. S.

When Old Friends Part—and Meet

SOURCE OF OIL STILL A MYSTERY TO GEOLOGISTS

Differ on Whether It Is Organic or Inorganic in Its Origin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 21—Oil is were you find it and while geologists agree that it can be found, they are not agreed as to its origin and accumulation. This was proved by the controversy started at the American Association of Petroleum Geologists convention here by a treatise on the subject by Frank R. Clark, Tulsa, Okla.

Accepting the organic rather than inorganic origin of petroleum because it best satisfies present knowledge, Mr. Clark discounted the importance of anti-clinal structure generally assigned to accumulation of oil, and emphasized importance of source material. The theory that oil source material is sparsely and widely disseminated organic matter in shales and limestones, and the theory that free oil migrates long distances, fail to satisfy conditions in most fields, Mr. Clark contended.

He suggested that oil source material is rich accumulations of organic matter in restricted areas near or in contact with the reservoir and trap of the oil pool. It is probable, he thought, that source material is more closely associated with local conditions of sedimentation and organic environment than has been generally considered.

Source material, Mr. Clark continued, is probably minute organisms of a low order and perhaps plant spores, which left few fossil remains. Numerous occurrences of oil were cited in support of his theories, with which a number disagreed while others supported them.

Dr. C. E. Decker, of the University of Oklahoma was elected to succeed Joseph A. Cushman of Sharon, Mass., as president of the Society of Economic Paleontology and Mineralogists.

Score of Companies Own 80 P. C. of Oil Trade Assets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., March 21—Twenty gigantic companies "own" 80 per cent of the oil industry's $12,000,000,000 assets, the Independent Petroleum Association announced after an investigation completed by its statistical department. The other 20 per cent is accounted for by thousands of smaller companies, partnerships and individuals.

The 20 "supercompanies," named in the summary, to appear in the April issue of Independent Monthly, include 10 Standard Oil concerns. The 20 companies, it is declared, produced a total of more than 500,000,000 barrels of crude oil in 1929, or about 50 per cent of the nation's output.

Hermann Mueller Has Passed On

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, March 21—It is greatly due to the influence of Hermann Mueller, former Reich Chancellor, and leader of the Democratic Party, who passed on yesterday, that the German Republic is now able to withstand the Fascist and Communist storm which has been beating against it, many political observers here believe.

Nobody can say what the Reich's fate would have been if the Social Democrats, who are still the largest party in Parliament, had joined the Radicals. It was Herr Mueller's vision which compelled the party to take the arduous way of self-discipline and not to yield to the temptation of following in the wake of the "Reds."

Herr Mueller had the courage to face unpopularity in forcing his party to seek the higher goal of placing the young democracy on a stable foundation in Germany. The Social Democrats lost much of the Labor coloring under his leadership and pursued on many occasions a policy indistinguishable from that of any Liberal Bourgeois party. That Herr Mueller never shunned responsibility was proved by the fact that, as Foreign Minister, he was one of the two German delegates who signed the Treaty of Versailles and that under his Chancellorship the Young plan was drafted.

Practically all parties pay honor today to this German statesman, who rose from a humble origin to the most prominent position outside the Presidency which the nation has to give to its sons—that of Chancellor of the German Reich.

RADCLIFFE ISSUES HEAVY DEAN'S LIST

By reason of their academic standing based on the mid-year examination grades, 195 students at Radcliffe College have won places on the "Dean's List" which has just been issued by the office of the secretary of the college. This number, representing 44 seniors, 52 juniors, 56 sophomores and 43 freshmen, includes 25 per cent of the entire undergraduate enrollment.

Eight girls have achieved a place in group one, the requirements for which are the highest possible grades; 49 appear in group two, and 138 are included in group three. An average of "B" in four courses is needed to attain a place on the list.

SYNCHRONIZED RADIOCASTING CLEARS UP AIR

Inauguration of Four Stations Under New Order Proves Successful

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 21—Part-time operation of radiocasting stations and regional assignments on low power will be avoided to a considerable extent through synchronized radiocasting on a regularly scheduled basis, according to C. W. Horn, general engineer for the National Broadcasting Company and leader in the development of synchronization.

Mr. Horn today issued a statement upon the subject as the result of the success attending the inauguration last Monday of the synchronization of the National Broadcasting Company's stations, WEAF and WJZ with the Baltimore station WBAL and the Hartford station WTIC.

The Baltimore and Hartford stations have been assigned the 1060 kilocycle air channel, so that it has been necessary in the past for one to remain silent when the other was broadcasting. Under the plan inaugurated this week, when Baltimore is broadcasting, Hartford is synchronized with WEAF, which operates on 660 kilocycles from Bellmore, Long Island, and when Hartford is broadcasting, Baltimore picks up the 760-kilocycle impulses from WJZ sending from Bound Brook, N. J.

"There are more than 600 radio stations in the United States," Mr. Horn said today, "and only 90 practical wavelengths to divide among them. Part-time operation, regional assignments, limitation of power and a congested dial for the listener have resulted from the necessity of parceling out only 90 wavelengths among 600 transmitters.

"Synchronization, enabling two or more transmitters to broadcast simultaneously on the same wavelength without interfering with each other, presents a natural solution for this problem. Inauguration of our synchronizing schedules with WTIC and WBAL, however, is only the starting point. It will take much further development and adaption to local conditions to bring synchronization into general use."

At present there are certain stations which operate on the same wavelength, Mr. Horn said, because they are spaced far enough apart geographically to permit some sort of service locally. These are regional stations, which reduce their power to low values in order to avoid interference. Synchronization, however, enables these stations, when hooked up with other stations of different wavelengths, to increase their power and serve larger areas.

The audiences of the Baltimore and Hartford stations have been quick to acknowledge the immediate benefit of synchronism in the restoration of their stations to full-time service, Mr. Horn reports.

Brazil's Budget Economy Approved

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Business circles as well as politicians of all parties, with the exception of those who are always against the Government, have applauded the Provisional Government's efforts to balance the forthcoming budget at all costs. Even unpopular economies such as the reduction of the civil service salary list, the discharge of unwanted employees, including numerous ornamental functionaries, and other measures not calculated to please the large army of job hunters have been approved.

Nevertheless, many are at a loss to reconcile this attitude on the part of the Government with the latter's recent decrees prohibiting the importation of foreign yerba and the imposition of an excess tax of 4 centavos (gold), approximately 2 cents, per kilo on imported sugar. As neither of these measures is likely to do other than increase the cost of living, even the mildest critics see in them a flagrant inconsistency.

Undoubtedly the task of any government during a period of commercial depression is a difficult one, and only a strong government can expect to weather successfully the storms of criticism aimed at unpopular measures of economy, however necessary they may be. Many of the government's well wishers express the opinion that President Uriburu's Cabinet is laying itself open to the charge of deliberately increasing the costs of certain articles of prime necessity before its efforts to reduce the cost of others has borne any fruit.

MACHADO CONCEDES AUTONOMY TO SCHOOL

HAVANA, March 21 (AP)—President Machado yesterday sanctioned a measure conceding autonomy to the University of Havana, closed in December by the presidential decree.

The signing of the bill opens the way, it is believed, to final solution of the university problem. It is thought that reopening of the Havana school will be followed by reopening of other suspended schools.

Pasadena Greets New Citizens With Civic Orchestra Concert

200 From Naturalization Classes of Public Schools Become Americans Amid Scenes That Presented Rare Background

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif. — Sweet music and cymbals announced the addition of more than 200 new American citizens to Pasadena on March 7, when the Pacadena Civic Orchestra appeared in a complimentary concert for the naturalization classes of the public schools.

The concert was given through the coöperation of the orchestra organization with the Women's Civic League of Pasadena. The program was international in scope, consisting of selections of the musical productions of nine different nations. The ushers were girls dressed in the peasant costumes of different European nations.

Pasadena is proud of these new members of her community, and honors them with a series of social events each spring, according to Mrs. George Putnam, a director of the Pasadena Civic Orchestra Association. This year's musical event, however, was the first of its kind.

The performing orchestra is unique in that none of its musicians is paid a salary and that the concerts are free to the public. Upon such a business basis, the organization has progressed through three successful seasons.

Necessary funds are contributed by members in what is known as the Pasadena Civic Orchestra Association, the annual dues of which vary from $2.50 to $500 or, in other words, what one wishes to give. The association has more than 400 members.

From an experiment on the part of the Tuesday Musicale of Pasadena which presented a demonstration concert three years ago, the organization has expanded and has enjoyed increased strength each year. Audiences of 1800 persons gather now to hear the concerts, the size of the group usually being limited by the capacity of available auditoriums.

Resident musicians are, of course, the performers, although guest artists appear from time to time. Even these must contribute their services free, however, in accord with the plan of the organization, which is that the only salaries paid will be for the conductor.

The orchestra was recently presented with a Ludwig pedal tympani by the Tuesday Musicale, the sponsoring organization. Officers are: Franklin Thomas, president; Junia Wolff, first vice-president; Frank H. Sellers, second vice-president; Mrs. George H. Martin, secretary and Charles L. Wright, treasurer.

Wood Wins World Speedboat Record

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Gar Wood, first man to speed through water faster than 100 miles an hour, today had a new goal of two miles a minute. After driving his 12-cylindered Miss America IX across a measured course on Indian Creek here yesterday to claim an international record of 102.256 miles an hour for a nautical mile, Wood said he plans to build a boat capable of greater speed. In an earlier run he was clocked at 101.154 miles an hour over a statute mile in his bid for an American record.

"I'll buy engines capable of 4000 horsepower for the new boat," he said. "I may have to go to England to buy them, but I will do it if necessary."

The two 12-cylinder engines of Miss America can develop 2200 horsepower. Wood said he easily could get 120 miles an hour from a boat similar in construction to the Miss America IX, and powered by the larger engines.

Sir Henry O. D. Segraves set a mark of 98.76 miles an hour at Lake Windermere, England last summer.

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Ulrich Brunner (bright red)	Yellow Rambler	Alfred Colomb (bright red)
Soleil D'Or (orange and gold)	Crimson Rambler	Anne De Diesbach (dark pink)
Marshall Wilder (crimson)	Dorothy Perkins	Gruss an Teplitz (scarlet and black)
Frau Karl Druschki (white)	Souvenir de C. Pernet	Calvin Coolidge (golden yellow)
Eucalea	American Beauty	Paul Neyron (pink rambler)
Duchess of Wellington (yellow Hybrid tea rose)	Thousand Beauty	
	Gen. Jacqueminot (crimson)	
	Magna Charta (deep pink)	

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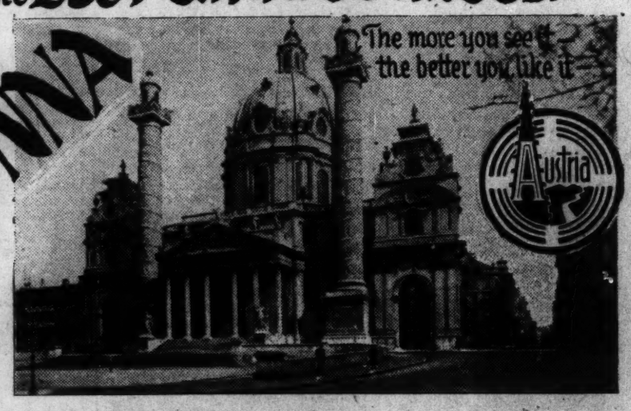

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Canada's Romantic Era

A Mixing Panel Blends History

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN it came time to think of choosing material for presentations of spoken drama over the air, the radiocasting division of the Canadian National Railways was in clover, as it were.

For one thing, it had the initial advantage of a vast potential audience.

For another, Canada is phenomenally rich in traditions of history and adventure, which lend themselves particularly well to dissemination by means of voices on the air.

For another there was Merrill Denison. Now Merrill Denison has already made great contributions to the gathering together of a native dramatic literature in Canada. And he added to this eligibility for making the scripts of the radio plays by going to New York and studying the methods of such matters in use at National Broadcasting and Columbia.

And then there was the availability of the young producer from the British Broadcasting Company, Tyrone Guthrie who would come out to Montreal, bringing with him the technical ability to apply the English "multiple studio" idea to the presentation of plays in the "Romance of Canada" series.

A Rich Store of Lore

Now no country is richer in lore for such presentation purposes than Canada. Adam Dollard and his sixteen brave companions who stood against 800 Iroquois in defense of the Long Sault on the Ottawa helped make that lore. The Selkirk Settlers, who built Fort Douglas near the Forks of the Red, and whose story has been put into fascinating prose by J. H. McCulloch in his "Men of Kildonan," and Professor Chester Martin's "Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada," helped make it. Le Comte Ste. Pierre, first equerry to the Duchesse of Orleans, who formed a trading company and applied for a grant of land on the Island of Ste. Jean, helped make it. Governor Semple and Duncan McGillvray, standing gallantly in the Battle of Seven Oaks, gave their share to it. There were countless others as well.

In order properly to understand the ambitious scope of this phase of the C. N. R.'s radio-division work let us have a moment's look at Tyrone Guthrie. Guthrie is, of course, naturally preceded by E. A. Weir, director of radio for C. N. R., who wanted Canadians to become better acquainted with glorious episodes that are the common inheritance of French and English in Canada.

As long and lean a young man as ever I have seen, Guthrie is. Some say six feet five, he stands, and he makes you think of the giant piper of the railroad's band of whom the then Governor Allen of Massachusetts once said, "You'd be quite a man if they hadn't turned up so much on you." Guthrie has gay, direct Irish eyes, and the brisk, abrupt handshake of a young Guardsman; and his studio attire consisted of a raffish pair of gray slacks and a maroon turtle-neck sweater.

"The Romance of Canada" series is 24 programs, each a dramatization of some great but often little known event of Canada's past, given Thursday evenings with an accompanying program of related music. Mr. Guthrie would call the programs "radiations," and I should think that is an admirable and provocative word for them, though the States will probably be slow to borrow it, good word though it is.

Entertaining Education

Now the radio division is quite honest about the purpose of having contrived these dramas for the air. All the material has been chosen because it was romantic and would make good entertainment, not because someone thought the air ought to be used to educate people. After all, the educationalists have had a fair chance, dealing at length with cause and effect as found in Canadian history, and the fixing of names and dates, and chronologies and battles and so on. The young people, the radio division believed, would lisen to the radiations if they were romantic and full of adventure. And after all Canada's heroes have been genuine adventurers; not little men translated into seeming adventurers by tricks and twists of circumstance. Canada started as a wilderness, became a colony, then a conquest, then a confederation, then a dominion. And the tales of these steps are the tales that make the series.

It came about that I was able to be in the studio the evening one sketch was put on the air. The studio was full of the highly concentrated excitement of days and days of preparation. A member of the cast had had to drop out. . . . There had been a hasty substitution. . . . In too few minutes an announcer would say proudly, "The Canadian National Railways are on the air!" and people all over the Dominion would be exchanging looks of pride, and little smiles and hitching their chairs closer to homemade loudspeakers or twiddling th dials of more ornate cabinet sets.

Guthrie was a sort of dynamic maroon and gray exclamation point in the corridors between the several studios. . . . Weir was vainly trying to scrape together the semblance of enough chairs for visitors who appeared like mushrooms. Guthrie said, "Come quickly and take a look at the studios—there's just time if you hurry . . ." and we flew in one door and out another and in through another, past people skimming scripts for the last time before the microphones opened their little grasping maws.

I wanted to hang over the conglomerate oddments and remainders and the splendid tub of water that are the pride of the noise-making gentleman, but was snatched along to take a fleeting look at the "mixing panel" where dials and lights and switches reach out and garner the sounds from each studio and mix them into a smooth whole. "Sorry," said Guthrie briskly as I said, "The cue light—which is that?" and he thrust me out the door with an apologetic grin and one long arm, as he began to dissociate himself from the turtle-neck sweater for greater freedom.

So I fell into the last vacant chair in Weir's monstrously overcrowded room, a voice said the words a people's railway says to its innumerable owners, and the radiation was on, with the lights in the room switched off because Guthrie is quite right when he says it is only fair to play or players of the air to listen in darkness.

There must be a lengthy and highly technical explanation of Guthrie's "multiple stage" manner of presentation. To defend myself from the wolves of technique who would fall upon any slip I might make, let me simplify the matter by saying that, after the manner of the British Broadcasting Company's method, Guthrie uses one studio for the principals of his production; another for the supernumeraries who may make up a mob, or the crew of a boat, and so on; another for musicians and a fourth studio for the men who, with piles of dirty old chains, and hunks of nondescript pig iron, and little five-and-ten cent store utensils, and the ubiquitous tank of water, produce noises appropriate to the action of the play.

Guthrie sits alone with an operator in a control room. His mixing panel is a triumph of green and red lights, dials, switches and the like. Any studio at any volume is at the touch of his hands. It is like playing a dramatic organ. The voices come into the room by loudspeaker, precisely as they go on the air. Guthrie can see into the other studios; he can be seen; but all communication between rooms is by microphone and loudspeaker.

Fading can be satisfactorily managed by manipulating knobs on the mixing panel and the program is delivered to the control board as in the usual studio and thus delivered to the land wires that lead to 16 broadcasting mast systems strung across 3500 miles of Canada.

Real Historic Atmosphere

I must say that to me the mixing panel seems to offer a stupendous opportunity for doing the wrong thing, but Guthrie behaved rather like a duck in a fine roomy pond about it, I thought.

The result justified all the enormous labors that must have preceded the inauguration of the series. I have listened to a variety of historical episodes on the radio in my time and with no wish to seem cantankerous, I have been prodigiously bored. They never seemed to me to quite come off. I felt that on the air were men, in 1931 clothes, standing before microphones in a studio somewhere, reading lines from mimeographed scripts.

But in this historical episode I must say I grew excited. Would McTavish and his fellow crofters ever get away to Canada, after they had been cast off their farms by the willful Duchess of Sutherland? Would the Hudson Bay Company's ship Prince of Wales, lying in Stromness harbor, ever set sail? Would the ship, under shortened sail wallowing in heavy seas off Greenland, ever come to safe harbor? Would help come in time from the Fort to passengers huddled on the sterile rocks of Sloop's Cove? Would the settlers, facing a fast approaching northern winter, lacking almost every thing they needed but courage, find a bidable camp site? Would they survive the winter of 1813-14? Would the grumblings of mutiny burst into flame?

And, in the midst of interest in the narrative, here was what seemed the most perfect mechanical arrangement yet devised for the broadcasting of plays. A young man who had worked with the possibilities as well as the limitations of the microphone. Television might come later. Guthrie believes it will. But until then, radio drama, being entirely aural, must be made compellingly interesting. Relying as little as Greek drama did upon painted scenery or lighting, it must be simply presented with all effect bound up in such manipulation of words that no gestures, no movement, no scenery would be needed.

A Vote for Multi-Studios

There seems no question that the multiple-studio system of broadcasting plays is the avenue to the far greater subtlety of production that implies a greater incisiveness of effect than ever could have been got by the old single-studio method. In a play requiring a considerable cast, to say nothing of musicians and sound-making units, effect most certainly depends upon everyone keeping off everyone's else toes; and anyone who has ever played in a single-studio production will tell you that that can't always be done when everyone concerned in the play is huddled in one studio.

I shall be most surprised if the multiple-studio idea, for its virtues, doesn't skip over the border into the States before a fortnight is up. It will not be the first time the Canadian National Railways have done pioneer work. When radio was still an aggravating toy the Canadian National Railway began to appreciate its importance. A radio department was established, a chain of broadcasting stations opened, the trains of the system were equipped with receiving sets. If I had been on a train Thursday night I could have heard the Land of Promise episode.

Both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific systems have persistently encouraged, in a most practical manner, the work of Canadian writers, artists and musicians. They have tangibly supported the ambitions of many a young artist by providing a chance to be heard. You may say, "It is good advertising." Certainly, it is. But that does not reduce the contribution to the artistic development of the country. It is Merrill Denison who has likened the railroads to those Medicis who were the great patrons of the arts in renaissance Italy.

A while ago Sir Henry Thornton said: "We are going to diversify our radio programs. They will be more than musical entertainment and education. We hope to kindle in Canadians a deeper interest in the romantic early history of their country. The tales of courage, heroism, fortitude and valor are legion."

And so they are.

Still, in the darkness of Weir's office, following the narrative of adventure in a Canada that was a wilderness, without being distracted by being able to see people or objects in the room with me, I thought I wouldn't recommend the series primarily for education purposes.

It isn't dull enough.

"THE NOISE-MAKING GENTLEMEN"

Shaking Up Nondescript Hardware May Seem Mundane, but the Intense Expression on the Faces of These Men Shows How Important Is the Part Sounds Play in Canada's Brilliant Art Dramas.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties: soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Masterpiece Pianist.
8:45 Elva Boyden, contralto.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; Popular songs.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Y. M. C. A. Glee Club.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin" sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 NBC, Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Saturday Night Review.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:14 Irving Guyer's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 "Melody Snapshots."
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round": orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters": orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Popular orchestral program.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Miss Lee Morse, popular songs.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:30 CBS, Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:45 Recorded popular program.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 CBS, "The Federal Program for Vocational Education," Edward T. Franks.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Fanchon the Cricket."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Finals of American Bowling Congress tournament, Buffalo, N. Y.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 Recorded program.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 22

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Kahawalaus Hawaiians.
12:45 Vocational guidance talk.
1:00 Subscription fund concert; soloist.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Religion and Secondary School Education," Stacey B. Southworth, Thayer Academy.
3:00 NBC, Swift Program; Gordon String Quartet.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour; mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks; time announcement.
9:15 NBC, Kedroff Quartet; Atwater Kent Orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, National Dairy Productions; "Famous Trials of History"; "Benedict Arnold," with Clarence Darrow and James M. Beck.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.
11:25 Sketch, "The Last Hour," Copley Players.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:30 a. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Church of the Unity.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:20 Ye Olde New England Choire.
1:40 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:45 Ye Olde New England Choire.
2:00 Hour of Religious Liberals.
2:30 NBC, Ilo Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:00 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 Harriette Eikind, violinist.
4:45 NBC, Symphony orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
5:59 Time; weather; talk; Review.
6:15 Chevrolet Chronicles, recorded.
6:45 Co-Eds: skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Dallas and Fort Worth: chorus; orchestra.
7:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:45 Popular program.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, New York City, speaker; Wendell Hart, tenor; orchestra; sketches.
9:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
9:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Popular songs.
10:15 NBC, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies: quartet; orchestra.
11:30 Adolph Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Male quartet.
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; "Seven Last Words of Christ."
3:00 CBS, Talk.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet, orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnybones; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, "Florence Nightingale, the Lady With the Lamp."
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 New Mooners Orchestra.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Nbc. "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC; "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS program.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

ELECTRIC QUOTATION BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, March 21—Operation of the first electric stock quotation board in Philadelphia for New York Stock Exchange quotations has been started in the offices of West & Co.

St. Louis Lecture to Be Broadcast

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A Christian Science lecture will be delivered by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Saturday evening, April 4, from 8 to 8:30 p. m., central standard time. This lecture will be broadcast by Station KMOX, St. Louis.

KMOX operates on a frequency of 1090 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 275 meters, on a power of 50,000 watts. Reliable reception of KMOX has been reported all through the United States and the North American continent. Reception has also been reported quite frequently in England and other continental points.

Television Jumps Across the Atlantic

By P. DOUGLAS WALTERS

Mr. Walters is one of the foremost British amateurs in television research, and has been associated with the British Broadcasting Corporation in the actual transmission of television. He operates the British Experimental Radio Station No. 273.

London

One night a little while ago, the writer experienced the biggest thrill he has had during nine years of radio activities.

Short-wave reception conditions had been very bad during the daytime, in fact the B. B. C. had broadcast an announcement to the effect that they were unable to give a satisfactory relay from the United States of the America's Cup event owing to poor atmospheric conditions; therefore on switching over to the two valve short-wave receiver in the evening very little distant reception was expected.

When listening just below the 28MC band, at 9:48 p. m. a faint but nevertheless unmistakable "burr-r-r" was heard, which always indicates the audible portion of the frequencies of a television transmission. Here at last was an opportunity of receiving long distance television, for judging by the wavelength (19 to 20 meters) the transmission appeared to originate from W2XAD, New York! This station is usually received very well when better radio conditions prevail.

The short-wave receiver, which consists of a Reinartz detector and one transformer coupled L. F. stage, was then connected to a four valve three stage, power amplifier. Tuning was exceedingly critical and interference from the electric light mains and the disk motor could not be completely eliminated. However, with one hand adjusting the radio set behind, and with the other in front synchronizing the television apparatus, at 10:14 the writer saw the first blurred image, presumably of a human head which distinctly showed movement. Although the image was badly distorted, due to the scanning disk not being identical in picture ratio to that of the transmitter and the tremendous amount of amplification used, the fact remained that someone moving in New York had been seen in London, this apparently being the first reception of television from the United States in England.

Fading was so pronounced that it was only at the maximum peaks of signal strength that anything was visible, except, of course, for the mush and interference which provided a background on the picture resembling a hail storm.

It was subsequently stated in the daily press that the transmissions, which were of a secret nature, were a failure and only "faint indistinguishable signals" were received for a short time. A cablegram was dispatched by the writer to New York stating particulars of the reception, and the authorities kindly sent a reply cable confirming it.

The entire apparatus at amateur station BRS 273 is home constructed, and the writer is anxious to have full particulars of any other television transmissions on the ultra-short waves.

Let us hope that this is the forerunner of much regular transatlantic television in the future, which would greatly help to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nations.

A Benevolent Despot

It Finds Problems in Public Tastes

London

A COMPLETE and almost unquestioned monopoly is enjoyed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Within its own sphere it is a despotism, ordaining by absolute decree what 3,250,000 wireless license holders and their households may listen in to every day and every night of the year. But in the main it may be described as a "benevolent despotism." It has no competitors, no rival claimants to authority, nothing to gain for itself by any abuse of its favor, and no function to serve save that of either giving the public what it wants, or, alternating, what it supposes that it ought to want.

These two ends are not necessarily the same. Private corporations, working in commercial competition with others, will always be tempted to do their best to give the public what it wants—neither more nor less. Thus it is with popular newspapers and moving picture corporations. They are always studying the tastes of an imaginary man whom they suppose to be representative of 10,000,000 men; and it is obvious that they often form a very low opinion of him. In other words, they are inclined, in the words of Sir John Reith, the controller of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to "underestimate the public intelligence."

The B. B. C. is free from this temptation. But it has wisely resisted the opposite temptation—that of letting the sense of its responsibilities sit so heavily on it as to lead to extreme aloofness from popular taste. So alternative programs minister first to the lighter and then to the more serious moods.

But it must not be supposed that the decisions of this benevolent body always pass without criticism. Indeed, there is an evergrowing discordance of criticism directed by an appreciative or an inappreciative public at the efforts of their entertainers to entertain. We are given to understand that the Central Council is very sensitive to this criticism, and it is reported that its members have been known to figuratively tear their hair in desperation in the effort to reconcile conflicting advice offered by the public. To put their choice of programs on a more scientific basis they have now decided to make a statistical survey of listeners' "tastes, habits and requirements with regard to education."

Here, in fact, the B. B. C. finds itself confronted with the main problem of democracy—that of discovering and giving effect to the real will of the people. It has no national machinery for taking a vote. But its efforts to make a genuine test of opinion are unquestionably sincere.

Wings Over Berlin

During last year some 40,000 persons went up for circular flights over Berlin in Luft Hansa machines. These flights at 10 marks a head were very popular and the price has been reduced to nine marks.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Chain." "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific." which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 23

Soloist and Orchestra

Maria Jeritza, soprano; concert orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor (CBS—T). Puccini heard her first in his "Girl of the Golden West," cast her for parts in "La Tosca," wrote "Turandot" about her. 8:30.

Ben T. Weaver, bass; Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Marche Heroique (Saint-Saëns); Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves (Handel), Mr. Weaver; Sherperd's Hey, (Grainger); Air for G String (Bach); Espana Rhapsody (Chabrier). 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy Program (WJZ Chain). Anne Roselle, Hungarian soprano, featured soloist. 7:45.

Male quartet; A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (WEAF Chain). One hour in the mood of spring. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Andy Sannella's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 8:15

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (CBS—T). Characteristic "Juramentos" and "Zigeuner," also "Saturday Night Function," in Duke Ellington's well-known style. 9.

Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Popular review in medley fashion. 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Symphonic Rhythm Makers (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Light music of Savino, Yradier, Herbert, Waldteufel, Primi and Popy. 6, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Repose and meditative classics. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Ames 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. **NBC Chicago and Pacific.** 10, 8.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). A performance of "Rigoletto." 9:30.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain). 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 9.

"Empire Builders" (WJZ—T). Meeting of "Old Timer" and Charles M. Russell, well-known cowboy artist at Glacier Park. Mark Williams, singing cowboy, heard for first time. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"The International Labor Office" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald's "The World Today." 7:15.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover (WEAF Chain). A report from the Girl Scouts, of which the First Lady is head, on their efforts toward unemployment before the women's division of the President's Emergency Employment Committee. Twenty minutes. 7:45.

"How's Business" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). 11:15.

Monologue

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Daytime Programs

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). Irma Glenn, from Chicago. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). "Making Land Pay Its Way"; "Farm Science News of the Week." 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

"The Play's the Thing" (WJZ Chain). With Harvey Hayes. 1:30.

Fisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humor and songs. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestra from Chicago. 3:30.

Sixteen Singers mixed chorus (WEAF Chain). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15.

"The Lady Next Door" (WEAF Chain). Children's program. 5.

When Madrid Is Reached

Americans Will Sit on the Long-Wave Fence

By MARTIN CODEL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOUSANDS of people in the remote places of the earth still have difficulty in getting good radio reception. More power on the broadcast band has helped. But long waves are seen as the best answer; long waves with tremendous power, giving night and day service to farmers and other isolated workers.

Madrid will be the scene next year of a great world radio conference. The long waves will surely come up for discussion as superpower broadcast channels. Will the United States representatives seek this change? The answer is "No."

That much has definitely been decided by the committees headed by Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, who have about completed the American recommendations to the Madrid conference, which must be submitted shortly to the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union at Berne, Switz., repository and exchange agency for each country's proposals.

Others Must Act First

If any initiative is taken looking to a revision of the Washington convention of 1927 to permit longer wave broadcasting in North America, it must come from Canada, Mexico, Cuba or the Central American countries. The technical and legal authorities, governmental and private, who have been working on the American proposals, will determine their position after the sentiment of other North American nations is learned.

At the present writing, they will not say that they look with disfavor on long-wave broadcasting, yet they will not commit themselves in favor of it. It is a ticklish problem, involving not only intercontinental ramifications but domestic complications, due to the present use of those long waves by other services, largely governmental and military.

The primary purpose of the oft-heard suggestions that long waves be made available for broadcasting is, of course, to add more wavelengths and thus relieve the congestion that now exists with about 800 North American stations trying to operate on the 96 channels now available between 550 and 1500 kilocycles (545 to 200 meters). It has also been suggested that this is the way to meet the expected demands of Canada, Mexico and Cuba for more wavelengths and possibly the demands of certain American interests, notably the educators, for a portion of the radio spectrum. There is also a movement on foot among European broadcasters, whose overcrowded wavelength problem is also acute, to widen the 550-1500 kilocycle band.

The chief point in favor of the long waves is their superior adaptability to high-power broadcasting, due to their low attenuation; that is, due to the fact that their impulses travel along the surface of the earth and spread out farther and wider. In other words, long waves are better for long-distance coverage. This is especially true in areas of a hilly or mountainous character.

For Canada and Mexico, and for some parts of the United States, long waves would furnish far-reaching program service from high-powered stations and insure remote listeners high-grade reception at all times. Those listeners, however, would necessarily have to equip themselves with receiving sets specially made, or at least containing special coils, because the range of practically all receivers now used in the homes of North America only slightly overlaps the 550-1500 kilocycle bands, if there is any overlap at all.

At the Washington conference of 1927, the North American countries agreed to remain within that band, while some of the foreign countries, with long-wave stations already built, demanded and obtained a reservation of the bands from 160 to 194 kilocycles (1875 to 1550 meters) and 194 to 224 kilocycles (1550 to 1340 meters) for such stations. At present nine European broadcasting stations are occupying those bands, namely, Daventry in England, Eiffel Tower and Radio Paris in France, Zeesen in Germany, Huizen in Holland, Lahti in Finland, Warsaw in Poland, Motala in Sweden and Kharkov in Russia.

20 Long-Wave Stations

There are others operating on other long waves by a special dispensation of the treaty which allowed them to operate outside the bands heretofore mentioned provided they interfered with no other services. In all, there are about 20 long wave stations in Europe and the Near East. These are undoubtedly the most widely heard stations there. Daventry in England is a good example; it is regarded as England's national station in contrast to the various others providing local and regional coverage.

In North America, the long wave channels they occupy are used for ship, land and government stations, chiefly radiotelegraph. If they were made available for broadcasting, such services would perforce be obliged to find new positions in the spectrum—and, due to the international character of radio transmission, the supply of channels is all but depleted. When Canada a few months ago announced that it intended to widen the broadcasting band to embrace 540, 530 and 520 kilocycles, it meant a potential interference with the American aviation radio services now using that band. Happily, the Canadians agreed to use extremely low powers on those channels.

Water Wings

Taking First Step in Wet Process

FLYING land planes over the water always keeps a pilot on the alert, since to come down means a difficult pancake landing and worse than that, the plane usually sinks rapidly and he is left to take care of himself as best he can. The Royal Air Force is experimenting at Felixstowe with a device to permit emergency landings on the water without loss of the aircraft.

The type now being tested consists of air bags along the sides of the fuselage which are carried in a compact, deflated condition. When an emergency landing on the water is due the pilot can rapidly fill them from small tanks of compressed air located in the fuselage or body.

In the first test with this device the ship came down and floated easily on the water for several hours, but the pilot was thoroughly soaked in the process. With refinements the device looks promising.

Berlin to Nanking

Beginning in April, 1931, a bi-weekly air service between Berlin and Nanking will be started. The airplanes, which will have accommodation for 15 persons, will follow the line of the trans-Siberian railway.

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ROAD CONGRESS ENDS SESSIONS IN PANAMA CITY

Texas-to-Panama Highway Expected to Be Built in Few Years

PANAMA CITY, March 21 (By U. P.)—The Second International Highway Congress closed its four-day session here Thursday confident that a passable highway would be completed from Texas to Panama within the next few years.

The congress, which was attended by delegates from the United States, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and the Canal Zone, devoted much attention to the best means of financing the construction of the Texas-Panama section of the Pan-American Highway—a highway which Pan-American enthusiasts hope will some day connect New York City with Buenos Aires.

Reports made to the congress by its experts revealed that there are only 1000 miles of highway to be constructed in order to connect Panama with the Texas border. To construct or to condition existing highways over the proposed route would require an expenditure of about $56,000,000, according to the experts.

This cost, it was pointed out, would be divided among the following countries: :Mexico and Nicaragua, $10,000,000 each; Guatemala and Costa Rica, $12,000,000 each; El Salvador, $5,000,000, and Honduras and Panama, $3,500,000 each. The chief obstacles to construction of such a highway, the experts said, would be the financing of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican sections.

Thomas MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads, reported to the congress that, in his opinion, the countries could finance construction by the issuance of bonds to be guaranteed by gasoline taxes and revenue from automobile license plates, which forms the bulk of United States' road financing.

The congress appointed the following permanent financial committee which will consider the best means of financing the highway construction: Jacinto P. Arango, Costa Rica; W. R. Ely, Texas; Felix Castellano, Guatemala; Manuel Lopez Harrison, El Salvador, and Enrique Linares Jr., Panama. Several advisers were appointed to the committee including William Manager, chief of finance of the Pan American Union and Harmodio Arias, Panaman Minister to the United States.

The immediate problem to be disposed of by the congress is the organization of Central Road Boards in the Central-American countries which do not already have them. Another obstacle facing the construction of the highway is the difficulty of convincing the people of Central America that the expenditures for the road are justifiable, as the sums needed are large in proportion to ordinary national expenditures and revenue.

Head of Rail System Opposes New Highway

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Fred Lavis, president of the International Railways of Central America, described the construction of a $50,000,000 motor highway from Laredo, Tex., to Panama as "economically unsound" yesterday and said that it should not be urged on the Central-American governments.

Inasmuch as the products of Central-American countries are very similar and as their needs in manufactured goods must be filled by the United States and Europe they have little commercial intercourse with each other, Mr. Lavis said and hence there is little need for the proposed highway.

GANDHI WARNS AGAINST DEFEAT OF UNITED INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

there is need for its being convened at an early date, he maintained. In this regard in the current issue of Young India, a Gandhi publication, he writes: "Let the public understand that for the Congress it is only a question of months when either power must pass into the hands of the nation, or it must reëmbark, if no other course is left open, upon the well-trodden course of suffering."

Weapon of Non-Violence

This refers to his non-violent campaign, in which policy as a political weapon he still holds unimpaired faith. He admitted its operation in recent months has not been entirely satisfactory to him, but he thinks non-violence will become more and more the policy of people even in international affairs. "It will be the eventual weapon of nations, although I use the word eventual deliberately," he said.

"Self-purification is an essential factor of non-violence and when that is fully appreciated by those practicing it the method may be quite successfully used to fight social injustices, crimes and international jealousies."

He has greater faith in a non-violent campaign against war than in the League of Nations power to end war, declaring war "will not be exterminated until men bring materialism under the subjection of spiritual powers."

Confident on Irwin Pact

Regarding his ability to carry Congress with him on the question of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, Gandhi feels secure although he thinks official disposition of the Bhagat Singh case, involving the infliction of the capital penalty, may be an obstacle likely to cause difficulties and have unfortunate repercusions upon young elements in the organization.

His chief problem, however, he views as that of Hindu-Moslem unity. He expressed doubts whether this will be sufficiently resolved to enable Congress to declare unity between these two groups at Karachi.

While holding it is too vast a problem to be solved immediately, he hoped some broad measure of accord might be reached before he leaves Delhi for Karachi tomorrow.

Later in the day Gandhi proceeded to the Viceroy's house for an informal meeting summoned by the Viceroy to discuss possible lines for future negotiations of Round Table issues. He was the sole representative of the Congress at this meeting, at which approximately 25 Round Table delegates were present.

ITALY RUSHES EARTHQUAKE REPAIR WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

various Podesta of the region for distribution among the inhabitants.

These 949 houses represent a total of 3746 apartments, and are capable of accommodating about 20,000 persons. Each house of four apartments will cost on the average 75,000 lire (about $4000), inclusive of the installation of hygienic and sanitary plant and other extras outside. The total cost of houses altogether will consequently amount to some 70,000,000 lire, or about $4,000,000.

Repairing Still Continues

Moreover, the State has repaired 3274 houses and is further repairing another 833. Private proprietors have completed repairs to about 2000 urban dwellings and 300 rural buildings, while repairs are still being carried out to a further 1600 urban and 300 rural buildings.

At the time of the earthquake it was pointed out that the extent of the calamity was largely due to the fact that these towns were built upon rocky foundations along which the earthquake tremors naturally run. In order to avoid the risk of the disaster being repeated these new houses have been built upon soft earth at varying short distances from the old townships.

At the same time the occasion has been seized to build these new houses upon better and more airy sites, and in accordance with a rational town-planning system, so that if necessary these new suburbs may be developed according to modern ideas. At first occupation of the houses is to be free of charge; later on a small rent is to be imposed.

Another important precaution has been the insistence that all the new and reconstructed houses should conform to definite anti-seismic specifications. Bricks, concrete and cement employed are all reinforced. Internal supports of the roofs are being made as light as possible, and the covering itself is being carried out either in "Marseilles" tiles or else in "eternit."

Variety in Compartments

The houses are not, of course, all of quite the same pattern. In Benevento, for instance, the houses are of two stories, and are either single houses divided up into four compartments for four families or else are double houses containing similar accommodation for eight families. Inside the houses, again, the apartments are of two sizes. The larger type contains two rooms and a kitchen while the smaller type contains only one room, in addition to the kitchen. The apartments are being allocated according to the size of the individual families.

Benevento has been relatively fortunate. Since it is an urban area the value of land on the outskirts of the town is comparatively high. But Benevento suffered only to a minor extent from the earthquake, and thus the maximum height of the new buildings has been fixed at 12 meters, or about 40 feet, whereas at Melfi, which was much more sorely proved, the height has been fixed at 10 meters, about 35 feet.

As a matter of fact, the buildings at Benevento are only seven meters high, so that it has been possible to leave a very ample margin of safety. The houses are to have gardens both in front and behind, and each family will thus have a small patch whereon to grow green vegetables.

In the remote little hamlet of Toceo Caudio the new buildings are much simpler. Here no persons perished in the earthquake. But the shock started an old landslide, and so two-thirds of the 2000 inhabitants have been compelled to leave their houses because most of the village now threatens to slip bodily down into the valley beneath. An apartment here consists only of one room and a small kitchen, due to the high cost of building in such an out of the way spot up a steep hillside. One story houses are being built at Villanova and Ariano.

Aid to Proprietors

Apart from the houses which it is itself constructing the State is giving substantial grants to private proprietors for the reparation or reconstruction of their houses. This contribution varies from 40 per cent to 60 per cent, according to the economic circumstances of the proprietor and also according to the zeal which he shows.

In the case of country homesteads the proprietor is entitled also to the benefits accruing under the land reclamation scheme, so that the state contribution may rise to as much as 85 per cent of the expense, while for the remaining amount the proprietor can obtain a loan from some credit institution at a favorable rate of interest.

Furthermore, the provinces, communes and bodies occupied with welfare can obtain a state contribution of 50 per cent of the expenditure necessary for the reparation or reconstruction of public buildings or buildings destined for public use. When all the state-aided works will be completed it is impossible to say.

In a recent speech the Minister of Public Works pointed out that the program laid down and the limits fixed by law for the concession of grants whether to individuals or to public bodies are such that all the undertakings must have been completed by the end of 1932.

Kassay's Arrest Traced From 'Slips'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Information apparently linking up the crash of a navy airplane six months ago with an act of sabotage, was what put Justice Department officials on guard at the Akron (O.) plant where the world's largest dirigible is being constructed, and led to the arrest of Paul F. Kassay, Austrian workman there.

The airplane crash occurred Sept. 3, just out of San Diego when Pilot W. Ytharraguerre was testing out a new navy plane and the wing came off and the plane crashed. When the navy investigated it found that the accident occurred because of a weak plane strut. The plane was manufactured by the Great Lakes Airplane Company at Cleveland and here the trail led to Kassay, it is said, who was employed by this firm and had worked on the plane which crashed at San Diego.

At this point, it is stated, the navy turned the mystery over to the Justice Department. Agents were secretly assigned to work alongside Kassay as members of the construction crew, and indiscretions they observed are said to have led to yesterday's arrest.

Vulcan Clamoring for a Home

SPOKESMAN OF IRON FOR BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Photograph of Model of Giant Figure Sent to St. Louis Exposition and Cause of Considerable Agitation as to Location Ever Since Its Return Home.

SITE FOR VULCAN AGAIN DEBATED AT BIRMINGHAM

Location on Red Mountain, Source of Statue's Ore, Backed by Chamber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—What to do with Vulcan, a giant iron man, a question which has puzzled Birmingham at intervals for 25 years, has again been brought to the forefront with a proposal by the Chamber of Commerce that the figure be placed atop Red Mountain which overlooks the city.

Vulcan was cast and used to advertise Birmingham as an iron-producing center at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. As the figure is 50 feet tall and weighs 120,000 pounds, it took several freight cars to take it in sections to the exposition and bring it back here.

Soon the proposition of where to put Vulcan became the subject of debate. Many citizens favored a site at Red Mountain, the source of the ore from which the statue was made. Others contended that Woodrow Wilson Park at the head of the city's main street was the appropriate place.

The Commercial Club, a forerunner of the present Chamber of Commerce, raised a fund by popular subscription of more than $5000 to defray expenses of moving Vulcan to a permanent home. Subscribers voting on the question favored the park site over Red Mountain by 8000 to 3000. The board of mayor and aldermen thereupon granted permission for Vulcan to be set up in the park.

Women's clubs then got busy and raised such a protest against the "desecration" of the park that the city rescinded its action. The Alabama State Fair Association stepped into the controversy by offering a free site which was accepted. Thus for more than 20 years Vulcan has looked down on visitors to the state fair.

Now the issue has been raised again by the Chamber of Commerce, in view of the fact that few people were satisfied with the location at the fair grounds.

Officials express the belief that Vulcan would render a greater service to his home city if transferred to the top of Red Mountain and there illuminated by night. It is also proposed to install powerful searchlights to serve as a beacon for airships passing to and from Birmingham.

Civic leaders believe that this disposition will soon be made and that Vulcan will thenceforth do his hammer and anvil work from his vantage point overlooking Jones Valley, in which the city is located.

India's Foreign Trade Is Found to Be Shifting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 21—Kipling's Kim would be quite at home in the India described by George R. Roorbach, professor of foreign trade in the graduate school of business administration at Harvard University, in the March issue of International Conciliation, journal of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, just off the press.

Professor Roorbach's article deals wholly with trade and commerce and he finds that India, after being for many years one of the largest importing countries, has given place now in the value of imports to Japan and China.

"The most striking changes in the source of imports during the war and after were in the trade with the United States and Japan," he says. "The increases during the war period on the part of the United States and Japan were partly at the expense of Germany and Austria-Hungary . . . partly at the expense of the United Kingdom.

"Since 1920-21, however, Germany has steadily year by year gained in India's imports, and since 1926-27 has held essentially the same position as before the war; namely, between 6 and 7 per cent of the total.

"Since the share of imports from British possessions has remained stationary and the Central Powers' share has reached essentially the same level of pre-war, it follows that the net gain in India's imports made in recent years by other European countries, and principally by the United States and Japan, has been largely at the expense of the United Kingdom.

Prof. Roorbach holds that the growth of industrialization and the adoption of a policy of tariff protection on imports are manifestations of the Nationalist movement, as is also the scheme to promote Indian handicraft industries, especially the spinning and weaving of cloth, to the exclusion by boycott of machine-made cloth.

"The economic and commercial changes both within India and in world economic relations outside of India inevitably weakened the relative position of Great Britain as a supplier of India's import demands," he adds, "and at the same time altered the conditions of competition between Britain and foreign nations for the Indian import trade.

"Indian industrialization, nationalism and tariffs have been among the strongest factors in hindering the growth of British imports, and also the imports from other countries as well. In other cases the British position in the Indian market has been adversely affected by the conditions inherent in the economic changes taking place not only in India but throughout the world."

PRINCETON PROCTORS ENFORCE PROHIBITION

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20 (AP)—Enforcement of prohibition by proctors has been revealed at Princeton University by the arrest of Sol M. Smith of White Plains, N. Y., alleged to have been doing a big business preparatory to the prom week-end.

Proctors, hearing rumors that there was considerable drinking among students, learned that much of it was coming from a certain hotel room. They visited the place yesterday and said they found Smith and a quantity of liquor. Smith had more than $100 in currency and about the same sum in checks, mostly signed by Princeton students.

MASTER FINDS FOR NEW JERSEY IN REFUSE CASE

Urges Supreme Court to Bar New York From Dumping Waste at Sea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 21—If the Supreme Court accepts the report of Edward K. Campbell, appointed as special master on the plea of the State of New Jersey against New York City, that city will be forced to dispose of its domestic refuse other than by dumping it at sea whence it can return to pollute the water and defile the beaches along the neighboring coast.

Mr. Campbell filed his report to the court yesterday. In it he found that the dumping practice of which New Jersey complained constituted a distinct public nuisance and a violation of the property rights of the State and its citizens.

Maintaining that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the question under dispute he recommended that an injunction be granted putting a stop to the nuisance, but that a sufficient time be given the City of New York in which to arrange for other methods of refuse disposal. Mr. Campbell gave it as his opinion that large incinerators could be built within a year and pointed out that the city now has the right to acquire sites by condemnation proceedings. He did not estimate the length of time such proceedings might require.

He recommended that a special master be appointed to determine the length of time which might properly be allowed New York City in which to build incinerator or reduction plants.

Provided the court accepts both his recommendations, the practice of dumping at sea would continue to whatever length of time the new Special Master might determine. It is conseratively estimated here that the minimum would be a year.

Similarity between this case and that of the Chicago drainage canal case is pointed out. Charles E. Hughes was the special master. His recommendations that an injunction be granted against the city of Chicago restraining it from diverting water from the Great Lakes for the purpose of facilitating its sewage disposal was accepted by the court.

Granting of the injunction in this case would ultimately stop a practice which is generally admitted to be an inexcusable nuisance. Complaints have been general all along the adjoining coast, most particularly the northern half of the New Jersey shore. The issue was prominent in the last gubernatorial elections in the State. After the elections the State set out to prepare its case against New York City.

Canada's Russian Stand Criticized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, March 21—The Government's attitude toward Russia came in for criticism in Parliament yesterday.

John Vallance, Liberal, and Angus McInnis, Labor, declared that refusing to accept "Russian coal in trade for machinery was short-sighted and inconsistent with the Government's declared policy of alleviating unemployment."

Russia is going to put across its Five-Year Plan whether we agree with it or not, declared the former, and if it cannot get machinery from Canada it will from other countries.

We seem to think, he continued, it is of more advantage to import coal from Pennsylvania than Russia, even when Russia is offering generous inducements to trade.

"In Russia," said Mr. McInnis, "we have forced slavery, in Canada we have forced idleness," and he thought that many would prefer the former to the latter.

If the Prime Minister intended to end unemployment he had four possible solutions to suggest, Mr. McInnis said: first, by reducing the hours of work and increasing wages; second, by finding new fields for exploitation for capital awaiting investment; third, by the invention of some new utility that would do for the next decade what the automobile had done for the last; fourth, by a world war.

Conditions, he asserted, were growing worse and the people demanded prompt and radical action from the Government.

Banker Urges Tariff Cut to Help Business

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP)—Reduction of the tariff to help revive business was urged today by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, in an address before a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association.

Dr. Anderson said the United States had learned no lesson from the depression of 1920-21 and that the tariff had been raised in 1922. Before that depression and after 1922 our export trade grew but the speaker emphasized that our sales were made largely on credit.

The "very unusual situation" of the United States being on a gold standard, almost alone among the leading countries of the world, attracted great quantities of gold to this country. This fact made it possible, he said, to expand credit on a great scale and to absorb great quantities of foreign bonds.

The United States sent gold to the outside world and in exchange received promises to pay, he explained. Then the gold and money market situations changed, and American ability to absorb foreign bonds was greatly reduced. Beginning in the latter part of 1929, the ability of the outside world to buy from the United States diminished sharply and violently.

The United States can avoid a slow, painful and unnecessary process of readjustment by the restoration of its foreign market through the lowering of its tariff, Dr. Anderson said.

He conceded that a reduction in the tariff would not correct all the economic difficulties of this country but said it "would help enormously."

Educators to Tour by Motor to Denver

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Fifteen European educators will "see America" by motor from New York to Denver, according to plans which are being made by Augustus O. Thomas of Augusta, Me., president of the World Federation of Education Associations.

Mr. Thomas has been in New York City for a few days making arrangements for the reception of European visitors who will come to this country for the convention of the federation in Denver from July 27 to Aug. 1.

In addition to the fifteen who will be guests of American educators for the cross-country trip, Mr. Thomas states that he expects a large delegation from England, Scotland and Wales, together with representatives from at least nine other European countries and the Orient.

The sessions in Denver, according to Dr. Thomas, will be given over largely to discussion on the building of peace through education. There will be a symposium on how world understanding can be built through cooperative efforts of the press, labor, commerce, the church and education.

PINEAPPLE CULTURE PLANNED

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (By U. P.)—A statement announcing the intention of launching a pineapple industry and an application to the Governor for the use of 100,000 acres of Crown land on the Demerara River was made recently by A. Da Silva and C. J. Da Silva, leading merchants here.

TRAINMEN MEET WITH A. F. OF L. IN EFFORT TO UNITE

Conversations Being Held Between Officials of the Two Groups

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 21—Differences are being adjusted between officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in an attempt to bring a union of the two bodies and brotherhood members to the federation.

Significance is added to the conversations which are now going on between officials of the two union groups by the recent appointment of William N. Doak, vice-president and editor of the Trainmen's Journal, by President Hoover as Secretary of Labor. When this appointment was announced, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, said his organization was "keenly disappointed" that the appointment had gone to a trade union outside the federation. The possibility is now held out, it is stated, that at the May conference of the trainmen at Houston, Tex., the membership will be swung into the federation ranks.

The present conference was called by President Green, and federation officials present included Frank Morrison, secretary; A. O. Wharton, sixth vice-president, and G. M. Bugniazet, eighth vice-president. The brotherhood was represented by A. F. Whitney, president, and J. A. Farquharson. Other groups at the conference included rail telegraphers, street car men, switchmen, teamsters and railway clerks.

Discussions between Messrs. Green and Whitney have gone on before, it is announced, and further conferences will be held before the Houston meeting. Mr. Green attended the Montreal convention of the rail workers two years ago, and shortly after Mr. Whitney announced that 103 chairman of general committees and 15 grand lodge officers went on record for affiliation. The American Federation of Labor was unanimous in urging union at is convention. The federation numbers between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers.

When President Hoover named Mr. Doak he departed from tradition by going outside of the American Federation of Labor for the first time in filling the labor secretaryship. The practice of choosing a federation leader arose out of that body's sponsorship of the department in the first place.

PERU PROHIBITS GAMBLING

LIMA, Peru, March 20 (By U. P.)—The Government yesterday issued a decree prohibiting gambling throughout Peru. The decree applies to both private and public clubs.

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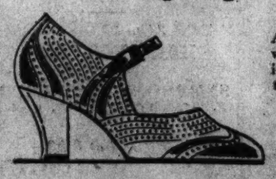
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

England and the Elgin Marbles

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

SHOULD the British Museum return to Athens those famous Greek sculptures which Lord Elgin took away from the Acropolis in 1801? The case for and against their retention has often been argued during the last century and a quarter, and the restoration of the so-called Elgin Marbles to Athens has been advocated by many generous-hearted Englishmen, notably Lord Byron, Frederic Harrison, Shaw Lefevre and P. G. Hamerton.

It is only natural that the question should now be revived. Last year Greece celebrated the centenary of her independence, and in addition to the national rejoicings there was held at Athens last October an international Byzantine congress which attracted scholars from all parts of the world. Inevitably every visitor to Athens ascends the Acropolis; almost equally inevitably a halt is made now and again before some reproduction and the visitor hears a guide repeating, like a refrain, "The original is in the British Museum." It is impossible to go through this experience without giving some thought to the question outlined above.

Vast Issues

It is a question which raises such various and vast issues that to reply with a simple "Yes" or "No" is entirely inadequate. Robert de la Sizeranne, the doyen of French art critics, debates the whole matter exhaustively and impartially in the February number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, and points out that the issue involved concerns not only the sculptures in the British Museum, but equally the marbles from Aegina at Munich, and even certain fragments of antiquity in the Louvre itself.

This able and eloquent French critic—a survivor from the days of Ruskin—begins by describing what the conditions of Athens and its Acropolis really were at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and he has little difficulty in showing that had there then been in existence any "Society of Friends of the Parthenon," it would undoubtedly have supported Lord Elgin in the steps he took to preserve some fragments at least of the mighty art of Pheidias for posterity. Despite the thunderous onslaught made by Byron, M. de la Sizeranne regards Elgin as having been a benefactor in "saving" these marbles, while as for the £36,000 he received for them from the British Government, it is argued that Lord Elgin spent far more on getting them and on their transport to England.

So much for the past; now what of the present? Even if we admit that Lord Elgin was right to take these sculptures away from the risk of war and bombardment when the Turks ruled Athens, should they not be returned today, when Greece has her independence and her own well-guarded and carefully appointed museums?

Reconstitution Impossible

First of all, the French critic emphasizes the utter impossibility of our now ever being able to reconstruct the Parthenon as it was in the time of Pericles. If the British Museum yielded up the "Theseus," the "Fates" and the "Ilissus," they would have to be kept in the Acropolis Museum. No Greek savant would dream of exposing them to the air and putting them again on the top of the temple, where it would be impossible to see them except with field-glasses. That being so, he argues, the only advantage of returning to Athens these works of Pheidias would be that they could again be seen by the light of Greece instead of in the duller light of a northern sun. Therefore he concludes definitely against their removal. But this does not end the matter.

From conversations I enjoyed last October in situ with Athenian scholars, I am aware that M. de la Sizeranne's arguments are not complete and can be supplemented from both sides. As regards the Pheidian sculptures from the Parthenon, I found that instructed Athenian opinion not only supported the view that if returned they would have to be kept in a museum, but that it was probably better for the world that they remained in London than in Athens. "After all," as a young Greek remarked to me, "these works are seen annually by thousands of all nations in London, whereas in Athens they would be seen only by hundreds. As the best ambassadors we have of Greek sculpture it is well they should remain in the largest city."

On the other hand, quite a different problem is presented by the presence in the British Museum of a Caryatid from the Erechtheum. Here it is not a question whether a piece of sculpture should be shown in this or that museum, but whether an architectural detail should or should not be restored to its original. My own view is that this Caryatid ought to be returned to Athens, and I deeply regret that M. de la Sizeranne does not go into this separate matter more deeply than by a mere reference to the "middle view" of George Nathaniel Curson.

Curzon's Solution

Lord Curzon, in his early days when he gave attention to the Levant, and its antiquities, drew a sharp dividing line between the sculptures which could only leave a museum in London for a museum in Athens, and those which could take their old place, in situ ipso antiquo. His solution of the artistic and moral problem involved was for England to return the British Museum Caryatid to join her sisters at the Erechtheum, and also to restore to the Temple of Nike (Victory) the four panels from its frieze also taken by Lord Elgin, and at present replaced by copies in terra cotta. The Curzon solution is certainly a practical and sensible halfway house between returning everything or nothing to Athens.

However generous a nation may be, it is inconceivable today that any museum in the world should return "everything" that it has to its country of origin. In the interests of education such a policy generally would be inadmissible. But on the other hand, every civilised government should consider not only carefully but sympathetically any well justified claim for restitution. To restore the Caryatid to the Erechtheum would not only be a gracious act on the part of the British Government, from an artistic and architectural point of view it would be an act of justice.

The original marble Caryatid means little to the wealth of the British Museum. Its absence would not alter the value of Bloomsbury one jot or tittle. But the Portico of the Caryatids, admittedly one of the most exquisite creations of Attic art, has its unity and color effect marred at this moment because the second figure from the Western end is a reproduction in terra cotta of the marble figure removed by Lord Elgin. England ought to be just, she can still afford to be generous. Frederic Harrison hoped that one day the conscience of England would revive and she would "rejoice to restore the outraged emblems of Hellenic art to the glorious sky, where only they are at home." I dare not say that day has yet dawned, but the national conscience, if not wide awake, is not altogether easy. We are far indeed from doing all that Harrison would have us do; but many of us feel that to return the Caryatid, and to do this without delay, is the least that honesty and international morality demand.

The Spring Academy

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

NEARLY $7000 in prizes were available for the one hundred and sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opened on March 14, and will continue free to the public until April 5 at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The prize list for this Spring Academy is practically double the usual amount, owing to the transfer to this occasion of all the prizes usually awarded at the Winter Academy, which was open only to members. Thus the National Academy of Design continues its course as a fostering factor in traditional phases of expression in painting and sculpture.

One has a feeling that the prizes in this academy are in the nature of rewarding member painters and sculptors, so far as the number of awards can go, for carrying to larger fulfillment powers already recognized. Nor can that worthy policy be extended to the limit, for the Academy, in accordance with its aim of recognizing good work done by non-members within the tradition, awards many of the prizes at its disposal to painters and sculptors outside its ranks. This exhibition is composed of works by 75 academicians, 79 associate academicians, and 199 non-members. The prize awards were as follows:

Prizes and Medals

The two Altman prizes of $1000 each went to Gifford Beal for his painting, "Man With Lobster Pots," and to Aldro T. Hibbard for his painting, "Rockport in Winter." The two second Altman prizes of $500 each went to Jerome Myers for "Street Shrine," and to Spencer Nichols for "Jeweled Hills." The Thomas B. Clark prize of $300 for the best American figure composition by an American citizen was awarded to Gerlon Ramsing for his painting, "Young Man Desires Position."

The Julius Hallgarten prizes of $300, $200 and $100 each for an oil painting by an American citizen under 35 went respectively to Paul Trebilcock for his painting, "Two Women"; Paul S. Sampler for "Dairy Ranch," and Carl Woolsey for "Winter Moonlight."

Howard E. Smith won the Isaac N. Maynard prize of $100 for his painting, "Portrait in Black." Louis Betts received the Saltus medal for his painting, "The Eternal Fire." For best portrait in the exhibition, Gertrude Fiske received the Thomas B. Proctor prize of $200 for her painting "The Major." The Ellin P. Speyer memorial prize of $300 for the painting or sculpture portraying an act of humaneness toward animals, went to Katherine Lane for her sculptured piece, "Circus Horse." Robert Nisbet received the Edwin Palmer memorial prize of $1000 for the best marine painting, "Chatham Shoal."

The $500 Carnegie prize, for the most meritorious oil painting by an American artist, was won by F. Luis Mora for "The Supper Eternal." Andrew Winter received the J. Francis Murphy Memorial prize of $150 for his "Chartres," judged the best landscape in the exhibition. John W. Benson won the Isidor medal for his painting "Eternal Life," given for the best figure composition by an American artist. The Elizabeth N. Watrous medal for a work of sculpture without restriction went to Laura Gardin Fraser for "Simplicity." Marion Gray Traver was awarded the Helen K. McCarthy prize of $250 for her painting "One Winter's Day."

The Barnett prize of $200 went to Angelo Ziroli of Chicago for his painting, "My Father." For the most meritorious work submitted by a woman artist, Marie Goth, of Indianapolis, received the Julia A. Shaw prize of $300 for her painting entitled "Florence."

The jury of awards was composed of Emil Carlsen, Charles S. Chapman, W. Granville-Smith, Albert L. Groll and Hobart Nichols, painters; and Robert Aitken, Isidor Conti and Adolph A. Weinman, sculptors.

Nine of the prize awards went to non-members. Five artists were made associate members of the academy at the annual election: Louis F. Berneker, Alexander Bower, Frederick A. Bosley, Ettore Caser, Andrew Winter, all painters; and Miss Frances Crimes, sculptor.

Hobart Nichols

In addition to the works awarded prizes and medals, the present writer lingered before "Smuggler's Notch, Vt.," by Frederick Ballard Williams, with its great ridges of changing colors; "The Coming Storm," by Eugene Higgins, with its huddled rounded forms in a boat, and its deep simplicity; G. Glenn Newell's procession of cows across a sunny vale, in "The Same Old Trail"; Wayman Adams's dashing portrait of the painter William Ritschel.

J. E. Costigan has worked out a smoother impasto for his woman-child-goat subject in "Early Morning," and the result is sure to give this artist a larger meaning for the layman in that the method does not call attention to itself. "Symphony in Gray," by Hobart Nichols, is that rare thing, a snow landscape in which green firs play no conspicuous part. The sepia notes in the scene provide a restful, unhackneyed note. "Resting Faun," by Charles S. Chapman, is a fascinating study in the interlacing of form directions and of balanced colorations. "Three Cranes," by Harry W. Watrous, is another of those virtuoso still-lifes with which this artist has been delighting other painters as well as the general public for some time past.

Bruce Crane

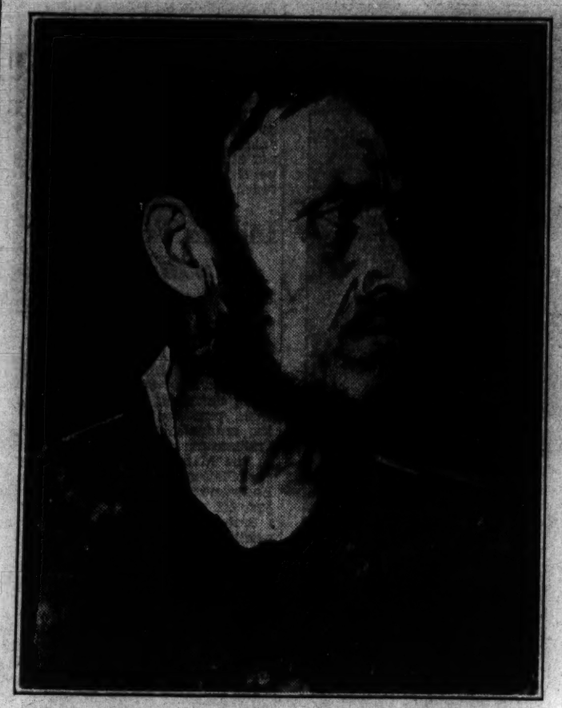
Dorothy Drew's portrait of Mrs. Joseph G. Messmann is a thoroughly realized characterization, with attention focused on the serene face, particularly on the eyes and mouth, and the whole composition kept in a few large planes of color, as in the dark dress and its undertone of bluish green, which balances so effectively the reddish-brown of the chow dog which enters inconspicuously into the design. Bruce Crane signalizes 50 years of landscape painting with one of his characteristic silvery New England hillside scenes.

Then there is Leonard Ochtmann's tenderly lyrical "Winter in Connecticut," Edgar Pane's elemental "Desert Nomads," Wilson Irvine's chromatic light arrangements in "Candlelight Ledge," the Italianate color charm of Julius De Sarkany's "Portrait of a Girl with Squirrel," Sergeant Kendall's compelling ease and charm in "Girl in Quilted Hat," the sensitive feeling for colored forms in John F. Carlson's "Shadowy Valley," Hugh H. Breckenridge's color improvisation in "The Tree of Life," and John Noble's spacious and emotional "Provincetown in Winter."

Sculpture

Originality of design marks Chester Beach's triple sculpture design, with the figure representing the sun reaching down from above to meet the mist which is rising above old Neptune. Decorative elements seem to arise naturally out of Frederic U. Guinzburg's treatment in "Aviator." Evidences of close observation of tense characterizing planes are to be seen in Howard Tiffany Knapp's head of Billy Sunday. There is an unforced neo-classicism in Gaetano Cecere's "Eros and Stag," line that flows as limpidly as water in Laura Gardin Fraser's "Simplicity," humorous waltzing rhythms in "Young Elephants," by Margaret J. Postgate, reposeful simplicity in F. E. Hammagren's "Enigma."

"THE GAME KEEPER"



From Painting by Gari Melchers at the Milch Galleries, New York.

'Hamlet' at the Haymarket, London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Haymarket Theater, "Hamlet," by William Shakespeare. Producer, Charles La Trobe. Beginning March 3, 1931. The cast:

Claudius	Malcolm Keen
Hamlet	Godfrey Tearle
Horatio	Dennis Hoey
Polonius	Herbert Waring
Laertes	Tristan Rawson
Rosencrantz	Henry Hewitt
Guildenstern	Patrick Waddington
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	Balliol Holloway
Fortinbras	D. Elliot-Watson
First Player	Robert Speaight
Player Queen	Margaretta Scott
First Gravedigger	Tom Reynolds
Second Gravedigger	Norman Page
Gertrude	Irene Vanbrugh
Ophelia	Fay Compton

The engagement of an "all-star cast" for a great Shakespearean tragedy has advantages and drawbacks. Among the latter is a temptation to forget the great value of team work, and, instead, to show the audience, if possible, that you personally cannot be eclipsed, even in company so distinguished. Among the advantages is the probability that, should your leading man fail you, you can replace him with comparative ease. This last is what happened at the Haymarket, when, to the disappointment of many who had been eagerly anticipating something exceptional, Henry Ainley—a very fine declaimer rather than a complete impersonator of Hamlet—was compelled, at the last moment, to retire from the cast, letting in, as Prince of Denmark, Godfrey Tearle, the actor who, in the special performances prior to this run, had made the part of Horatio stand out above almost all the others.

Mr. Tearle, one is glad to record, accomplished a tour de force. He had, of course, played Hamlet before, several years ago, for the Fellowship of Players; yet it was a notable feat, at some 24 hours notice, to be not merely word-perfect in the part, but free enough also from the bondage of text to be able to act easily, and without restraint. That much said, however, with a further tribute to the voice, presence and bearing of this accomplished actor, and making due allowance for shortness of preparation, I cannot see, in Mr. Tearle, anything like an ideal Hamlet. The graces are there, the captivating gentleness and the compelling charm; and it is indisputable that some of the more naturalistic scenes, and the monologue, "O what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" were admirably and powerfully done; but the part, as a conception, was vitiated by a cloying and plaintive self-pity, that was audible even through such lines as "tedious old fool," and "See you mock him not"—which last should be spoken authoritatively, as the prince to the player: "My privilege to deride the Queen's minister does not extend to you." Nor was Hamlet's faculty of thought, as a speculative philosopher, nearly enough revealed in, for example, such words as "perchance to dream."

Mr. Tearle, I feel sure, could make his rôle far more effective were he to play it "bigger," more princely, and with more of the virility that is consonant with this well-graced actor's impressive physical equipment. The two testing dramatic episodes of the tragedy—the play scene and the closet scene—should be done, as regards the first, with a more malefic purpose, more fire, more intensity, crescendo and cumulative effect; as regards the second, with less of stagy gesture and movement, and more swift concentration upon the verbal effect of those "dagger-words" with which the prince is overwhelming his mother. By the remembrances of these two scenes, that the audiences will carry away, the height of the performance must largely be judged; and from both—though, of course, with more preparation—John Gielgud, supported by a young company at the Old Vic, got far more than did the distinguished players at the Haymarket.

Malcolm Keen's Claudius stood out somewhat from the others; but he need not be afraid to let himself go upon the rhyming tag, "Words without thoughts," since Shakespeare, surely, meant these to be emphasized. Balliol Holloway, unwisely robbed of his first entrance, was finely articulate as the Ghost; Robert Speaight won approval as First Player; and Herbert Waring as Polonius wisely resisted temptation to play for comedy, and was the more convincing in consequence.

Miss Fay Compton (Ophelia) exploited quite charmingly her gifts of beauty and pathos; yet her performance, in the mad scene, was a hint too elaborate to stifle a certain sense of skilled contrivance, rather than of distracted spontaneity. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, among the best comedy actresses of our day, provided another example of the truism that, even among stars, special training is imperatively needed for success in Shakespearean drama. P. A.

Pictures in Motion

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Mary Pickford's "Kiki"

New York

USING a French farce that has been well laundered for the American trade, Mary Pickford goes in for a hoydenish romp in her newest talking picture, "Kiki," playing a chorus girl who is always getting into a jam. Kiki is a tease, a spitfire, and something of a nuisance around the theater because of her determined romantic interest in the manager, played by Reginald Denny, and because of her talent for tangling up the routine of the dance ensembles. In a sort of Vesta Tilley number Miss Pickford is smart in her stepping and in her masculine impersonation. In the midst of this number Kiki catches a glint of approval in the eye of her manager, who is standing in the wings. Straightway she gets out of step, bumps into the leading lady, loses part of her apparel, falls over the footlights into a drum. This episode keeps the spectators continously laughing.

Amusing, too, is the rest of the story of Kiki's serio-comic efforts to detach the manager's interest from his former wife and center it in herself. At one point Miss Pickford expresses Kiki's temporary joyousness by turning somersaults around the room, with all the guileless frankness of a kitten at play. Kiki hangs around the manager's house all night; he is helpless in his plight. Urchin, mollusc, imp, charmer, bratlet queer of speech; neither French nor English, she comes from lands of travesty. Throw her out, she pops back beaming. Her impudence keeps others steaming. In her flights of indignation she gestures like a baby Bernhardt. Never will she take a maybe. Eventually Kiki's manager gives in, from sheer exhaustion. Mary Pickford as gamine—a Mary many have not seen.

"June Moon"

Paramount's talking picture version of the Kaufman-Lardner comedy, "June Moon," flies away some of the sharper edges in the sardonically humorous story of a country boy's discovery that there is no place for him in the popular song racket. Much of this sourly wise fun was intelligible only on Broadway. Possibly with the hope of adding an extraneous appeal, Jack Oakie was cast as the boy, and perhaps his work will be liked by his following for its own sake, despite the fact that his inflexible "boob" characterization does not fit into a story that requires the modulations of acting. Harry Akst is human and funny as Maxie, the pianist of the song factory. Frances Dee, June MacCloy, Sam Hardy, Wynne Gibson and Jean Bary are all well cast. Jack Oakie's peculiar talent calls for tailored stories. With him in "June Moon" the story ending should have been changed. The conceited nit-wit that he makes of the part would never learn that it takes no talent to rhyme June, moon, spoon, soon. He would stay on in the song-shop and wind up as its window-cleaner. A. Edward Sutherland has directed the film wittily.

Advertising Films

For years the film theater circuits have longed for some means of increasing the turnover at times when ticket selling has to be stopped because the house is full, with many of the customers sitting through two or three shows. These theaters have a "chaser" now in advertising firms. Run one of these, then a travel film, then the advertising film again, and some of the less hardy repeaters would be driven out.

It May Not Be Long Now

An advertising film at one Broadway house last week was greeted by one crowded audience with a general groan.

A Novelty in Spies

We had always supposed that spies depended upon disguise for their success. Not so the woman secret agent in "Dishonored," a story written and directed by Josef von Sternberg and starring Marlene Dietrich. True, she so alters her appearance on one occasion as to be unrecognizable, then travels openly with a black cat that makes identification only slightly more difficult than if she wore a placard announcing her mission. E. C. S.

'Miracle at Verdun'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FOR the fifth production of its thirteenth subscription season the Theater Guild, on March 16, 1931, presented "Miracle at Verdun," a play in seven scenes by Hans Chlumberg; directed by Herbert J. Biberman, settings by Lee Simonson, incidental music by Aaron Copeland, translated from the German by Julian Leigh; with talking film interludes.

Hans Chlumberg's play overlaps all conventional boundaries of the theater and presents an allegorical plea for international peace on a canvas so vast that some corners of the picture were bound to become damaged and distorted in the process of trying to crowd it within the limitations of an evening's performance in a playhouse. Again, the scheme is so audacious that some persons may find parts of this presentation distasteful, such as the ribald bedroom scenes in which the French Premier and the German Grand Chancellor receive the news that the millions of men who fell during the World War had returned to require an accounting from the powers as to the nature of a world to which the war was supposed to have brought a lasting peace and a new conception of brotherhood among nations.

Whether or not this ribaldry of presentation was part of the author's scheme we have no means of knowing. But many must feel that it was unnecessary to a full and sufficiently free presentation of the fable. The power of that fable is indicated by the fact that it held the audience silent for three hours, although much of the speech was unintelligible as it came from the mouths of actors who had not been required to speak clearly. This defect will doubtless be removed in part, at least, with further performances. Probably the colossal task of getting this complicated play on the stage at all left the director insufficient time to work with individual players, and to iron out the motion picture sequence problems. This play is concerned with mass ideas, and as performed it achieves mass effects. Principals in the cast:

Wittekind	Hans Hansen
Andra Verren	Peter Wayne
General Larmarque	Carlos Eizold
General von Gadenau	Max Willens
Vernier	Edouard La Roche
Premier Delcampe	Jules Epailly
Reich Chancellor Overtuesch	Edward Arnold
Odette Lefevre	Germaine Giroux
Lord Grathford	J. W. Austin
Leeds	Thomas A. Braiden
Paul Vadmet	Carlos Eizold
Dr. Overtuesch	Edward Arnold
Lamparese	Claude Rains
Clarkson	Robert Middlemass
Chief Rabbi Dr. Sorgenreich	Sidney Stavro
Professor Dr. Steppach	Con Macsunday
The Secretary	Thomas A. Braiden
Trollist	Edouard La Roche
Charriez	Georges Magis

"Miracle at Verdun" is most easily considered from the viewpoint of the former German soldier (played powerfully by Claude Rains), indignant that the war fallen are so soon forgotten, lingers on the edge of a crowd of tourists of many nations who are visiting one of the small cemeteries where French and German soldiers fell together. All the quarrels between nations today are epitomized in the squabbles among the tourists, and after they have gone to another part of the field in their sight-seeing, the German has a sardonic and scathing dream as to what might happen if there were a resurrection of all those soldiers in 1934, on the eve of the celebrations in Paris and Berlin of the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the World War.

In the dream it is shown that the returning soldiers cause chaos on every hand, domestic, economic and religious, in a world that has adjusted itself to go on without them. Vainly they plead that the nations cease their war making. Through sophistry the spokesmen of creeds, big business and politics prove that the war fallen were heroes as long as they stayed in their own time, but nuisances in an age that had gone on to new phases of the ancient game of diplomacy. So the fraternizing French and German soldiers of the Argonne go back to their places, where they started in the dream, and the dreamer is awakened by the clamor of the returning tourists, still squabbling over their little racial differences.

"Miracle at Verdun" dramatizes its questioning of the war's aftermath, like Shaw's "The Apple Cart," with its critique of democracy, and both alike attempt no dramatization of the answers to the questions they raise. Roughly they propound the question: how may the just man be multiplied into a world of just men?—a question that has been asked through the ages at every milestone in the evolution of civilization. In Hauptmann's "The Weavers," in Galsworthy's "Strife," in Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" and now in "Miracle at Verdun" we find one recurrent question: How may the self-interest of individuals be subdued to interest in the welfare of mankind? The imaginative feat of Hans Chlumberg has been his lifting of his theme on to the plane of international satire. E. C. S.

Names and Values in Art

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO

WITH the opening of the exhibition of the European section of the Carnegie International Exhibition at the Art Institute, with its dazzling array of names of those who are said to be "making art," the visiting public wonders with reason just what sort of art is being made, and whether the pictures shown can possibly in all cases represent the best, or nearly the best, that the artists are capable of doing.

It is an interesting show, with a rather immediate appeal, but repeated visits would seem to indicate that very few of the pictures have the power of sustaining interest, and that perhaps less than a dozen of different types out of a total of 214 really stand in a class by themselves as markedly superior. Fortunately, not more than the same number can be classed in the truly inferior category.

But these works have been written about and there artists rhapsodized about in all the modern languages, and no superlative has been left untried in doing them honor. Can the critics be wrong? Has a masterpiece ever been painted since the days of Rembrandt and Velasquez, or does the fault lie within us, that we are unable to recognize the masterpieces that are constantly springing into being? Are the critics mistaken or insincere?

We can be certain at least that there is nothing in the work of a number of painters that could possibly justify all the praise that has been lavished upon them, and equally certain that a reputation, once achieved by whatever means, will last until there is a sudden revulsion of feeling in artistic styles.

There is nothing, for instance, in either of the canvases of Picasso, a deservedly honored name in modern painting, that would have given them particular consideration in any contemporary show, except, of course, the name signed to them, but one of them received first prize at Pittsburgh. The picture is a simple portrait of no particular depth of feeling, power or subtlety of presentation, or beauty of design or surface. It is quite different from his usual type of work, if such a Protean artist can be said to have a usual type. None of those with whom I have talked claims that there is anything of particular merit about it, or that it is by any means the best picture in the exhibition, but those who should know state that the award was not for this picture, but in recognition of the value of the total of Picasso's artistic experimenting. This the public does not know, and is consequently honestly mystified at the award.

Matisse, equally famed, has two negligible canvases, one a totally disorganized still-life, and the other a more or less familiar repetition of his woman in a cluttered-up room. I am reminded of a visit a few years ago to the Venice International Exhibition, where one room in the French Pavilion was devoted to Matisse, and something like 20 similar canvases were stretched, one after another, across a wall. A few weeks later in Paris I asked some French painters of ability the reason for this, and was told bitterly that the board of invitation had requested that type of exhibition because Matisse was the vogue at that time and that the other painters were not wanted, and were not encouraged to send work. This, of course, was nothing more than a logical official recognition of the dealers' point of view.

There are lesser names, some seeming to justify the good opinions of their backers, and others seeming to repeat empty formulæ with no emotional or technical appeal. Pruna has three canvases which show character and a strength and solidity of form that are a distinct advance. His success has spurred him to new efforts, rather than increased his output a hundredfold.

One must realize that the output of any painter is necessarily uneven in quality, and in some cases the distance between the good and the bad is unbelievable. The art-loving public is too good-natured and long-suffering. It should no more tolerate the foisting of unworthy canvases on the public by dealers than it would continue going to hear a prima donna who sang consistently flat. In this case the dealer is somewhat more to blame than the artist, for the artist is often too close to his work to realize what is his best, but certainly he is to blame for entering into the type of alliance that is the backbone of the picture-selling industry in Paris, and which is coloring, if not discoloring, picture dealing all over the world.

Good artists paint some good pictures and many insignificant or bad ones. Some people never succeed in painting good pictures. The public wants guidance, and in many cases is misled by dealers who build up artificial reputations. There are many good dealers, honorable men who deplore the conditions which sometimes sweep them along against their will. And why, indeed, mention the dealers at all in connection with an international exhibition? Because they have had altogether too much to do with giving glamour to the names of many whose work appears there.

But there are good pictures in the exhibition. Many of them are interesting in a careless, dashing way—perhaps more careless and more dashing because that is the vogue just now, but they are clever and competent and colorful, and when the drawing is bad it is consciously so. There are also a good half-dozen first-class pictures which it is everyone's privilege to try to discover for himself. One of the best, if one may rely upon a consensus of a number of competent artists, is by a Spaniard, Roberto Fernandez Balbuena, and is called simply "Composition."

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

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MARCH and APRIL
GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES
"All That is Sane in Art"
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March 16 to April 4
Durand-Ruel
12 East 57th Street
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1732 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by EMILE A. GRUPPE

Jacques Seligman & Co., 3 East 51st St., New York
Exhibition Ralph Flint
Until April 5

Paintings Watercolours by ROBERT HALLOWELL
Watercolours by ELIZABETH LEE McKISSOCK
Grace Horne's Galleries
448 Stuart Street at Dartmouth
BOSTON, MASS.

Marion Boyd Allen
Paintings of Glacier Park Mount Rainier Canadian Rockies
Robert C. Vose Galleries
559 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL

MARCH 24 to 29
BACH FESTIVAL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

WED., APRIL 8 at 8:30
JOHN GALSWORTHY
Lecture: Literature and Life

SUN. AFT., APRIL 12
JOHN CHAS. THOMAS

SUN. AFT., APRIL 19
HOROWITZ
Pianist

Amusements

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HELEN HAYES
IN
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE
With HENRY STEPHENSON
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Tues. Eve., March 31, at 8:15
Capt. Donald B.
MacMILLAN
Noted Arctic Explorer
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

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JULIUS COHEN'S REVIEW in The JOURNAL of COMMERCE

"'The HOUSE BEAUTIFUL' a Vital Soul-Stirring Play

"Channing Pollock's new play at the Apollo Theatre will provoke as much interest and be just as popular as were the 'Strange Interlude' and 'Grand Hotel.' Not since Eugene O'Neill's masterpiece, has an American dramatist written a vital, soul stirring play, swift in action and great in theme, until Mr. Pollock's effort. Here is drama, romance and the merry-go-round of life, interwoven with a masterly hand, expressed simply and produced with a touch of genius."

"Sets are changed without lowering the curtain, yet not a sound is heard, nor a light seen. Some of these changes did not take more than a second, which showed a stagecraft never known before. It almost rivaled the motion picture for speed."

"Mr. Pollock, of whom little has been heard since 'The Fool,' is again a dominant figure in the theatre. He managed, with 'The House Beautiful,' to write a story of universal appeal."

"The roles of the Davises were played by Mary Phillips and James Bell, both of whom proved to be remarkable."

"'The HOUSE BEAUTIFUL' is the best contribution to American drama in five years"

Music News of the World

Vocal Music in Spain

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

MADRID

A RELATIVE calm has fallen upon the musical world in Madrid now that the storm of new symphonic music described in my previous articles has passed. Still there has not been any actual lack of new work. One program was devoted largely to Federico Elizalde, a musician born in Manila (Philippine Islands) of Spanish parents, at the end of 1907. In spite of his extreme youth he came to Madrid preceded by a reputation won as a conductor and composer.

Elizalde, like every precocious and intelligent artist before his personality is fully developed, has had to run the gantlet of inevitable influences. This is apparent, for example, in the fantasy in three movements, entitled "Bataclan," already heard in London, where it was first performed some time ago; in the piece "Espiritual," using the peculiar religious sentiment of the American Negro; in the poem "Moods," whose two movements interpret masculine and feminine characteristics, and, lastly, in a symphonic movement founded on the rhythms of the "jota," that lively Spanish dance from Aragon, which has already been interpreted by Franz Liszt. Liszt, however, confined his use of it to the piano, while Elizalde has employed the orchestra.

Madrid, which boasts several excellent orchestras, but has no choral society of any worth, recently had the opportunity of hearing the Orfeón Pamplonés, which came from Pamplona to give several concerts in association with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Madrid. The programs offered plenty of variety, giving as much space to foreign as to national music and impartially including established works with others not yet published. Thus, besides the "choral" symphony and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," there was a performance of Honegger's "King David."

Two New Works

In addition to the singing of the popular Basque piece "La Huérfana" for choir, soloists and orchestra (the author of which, J. M. Usandizaga, passed away a few years ago in his prime, when the success of his dramatic work "Las Golondrinas" placed him in the front rank of Spanish composers), there were two other works given for the first time which I should like to discuss. Their respective authors are the composer Julio Gómez, and the critic Adolfo Salazar. Julio Gómez's work, "La Parabola del Sembrador," is arranged for a mixed choir and orchestra. It is entirely characteristic of its composer. There is a faithful adherence to traditional structural methods, a predominance of the melodic line, and a preference for classic harmony. Clarity of expression is subservient to a simplicity of theme which has inspired the poet and which the composer follows scrupulously.

Four Spanish songs set to words by Spanish poets of the sixteenth century and written for female voices, are woven through the "Obra" by Salazar. They are brief pieces inspired by the melodic phrasing and formal cadences of Spanish pre-classical music. Of these there is a plentiful supply in "Cancionero musical de los siglos XV y XVI," transcribed by Barbieri and published by the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando at the end of the last century. These pages throw light on past Spanish composers of merit who today are almost completely forgotten. The book, beginning with Juan del Encina, who is considered by many as the founder of the Spanish theater, passes to Anchieta, Baena, Escobar, Lucas Fernandez, Gabriel, Milán, Peñalosa, de la Torre y Urrede, to mention only a few. These songs bear that popular stamp which suggests their source to have been partly in folklore which was a strong stimulus to work of that date. For their publication the Spanish musical world owes a debt to Barbieri.

It is well known that musicians of the Madrid group pay scarcely any attention to vocal music unless it is for the theater. They prefer the symphonic form, while their colleagues in Barcelona turn naturally to vocal music, either as written for choral groups or in the form of Lieder. It is certainly true that in Catalonia first class "orefeones" and ardent soloists abound. They would not succeed in Madrid. The composer produces the kind of work which his environment encourages.

Songs by Apeles Mestres

And this leads me to a new publication by a Barcelona musician who has now completed 100 songs. They were printed only after having been produced in the fashion of songs of the medieval troubadours: i. e., making the most of the union of the poetic and musical personalities. Today this composer is almost an octogenarian. He is Apeles Mestres, one of the most eminent lyrical poets in contemporary Catalonia; for many years his poetry has been set to music by the principal Catalan song writers. He acquired a reputation as a draughtsman in his early youth; but did not come to light as a producer of songs—using his own words in a perfect coöperation between the poet and musician—until a few years ago. From 1922 till today he has published 12 books of songs (amorosas, festivas, infantiles, madrigalescas, etc.), which with the 10 entitled "Baladas," recently printed, make a total of 100.

Written without the slightest technical preoccupation, these songs of Apeles Mestres have a marked simplicity. Interest centers in the melody, which follows its characteristic adaptation to the literary text without introducing a subtle or complicated accompaniment. These songs make such a direct appeal that they are included by all the singers in their programs. Their great and continued success places Mestres beside others who have enriched the published collection entitled "Nuestra canciones." This represents another hundred songs, and testifies to the artistic talent and purified technique of various Catalan composers, all well known to the public, such as Enrique Morera, Juan Lamote de Grignon, Eduardo Toldrá, Tomás Buxó, Joaquin Pahissa, Joaquin Zamacois and Luis Millet.

A Street Scene; Setting Designed by Robert Edmond Jones for the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company's Production of "Wozzeck."

'Wozzeck' in Philadelphia

By L. A. SLOPER

Philadelphia, Pa.

AGAIN Philadelphia has stolen a march on the rest of musical America. Alban Berg's revolutionary opera, "Wozzeck," was presented for the first time in the United States at the Metropolitan Opera

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

House on the evening of March 19 by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, under the musical direction of Leopold Stokowski.

Public interest in the occasion was extraordinary. A roster of the audience would constitute a social and musical "Who's Who in the eastern United States." Composers, conductors, concert artists and musical journalists came from points within a circle whose radius measures hundreds of miles. A special train brought music lovers from New York. An artistic event assumed the importance of a big football match.

An artistic event of primary significance; there can be no doubt of that. The resistance which preliminary acclaim tends to set up was dissipated at once. This audience of connoisseurs paid homage to the genius of the composer. For once, acquaintances greeted musical chroniclers in the intermissions not with, "What do you think of it?" but with, "I like it!" The success was general and overwhelming.

Century-Old Tragedy

Readers of this newspaper are already familiar, from the authoritative articles published in these columns after the performances in Berlin, Moscow and Vienna, with Georg Büchner's century-old tragedy of Wozzeck, the submerged human atom, struggling in bewilderment under oppression and delusion until he destroys his sweetheart and himself. What amazes an auditor sitting for the first time before this work is the composer's success in distilling the essence of the drama. Previous assaults with modernistic weapons upon the lyric theater have resulted in incomplete victories. Berg appears not only to achieved his objective but to have consolidated his position.

It does not concern us listeners that the score is built within classic frames —suite, sonata-form, fugue, passacaglia and so on. Only occasionally, in an orchestral interlude, is one aware of such matters. Berg has declared his intention that we should not be so concerned. What he has intended, and accomplished, is to impress the drama upon us by musical means.

How has he done this? Berg has been known as a pupil of Schönberg. The Schönbergian prophets, who are numerous and influential, have acclaimed the ballet, "Die Glückliche Hand," as a masterpiece of the theater. A year ago that work was produced in Philadelphia. It is true that the staging was not perfect, but we must assume that the musical utterance, which was under the baton of Stokowski, was faithful. Yet the work seemed to some of us a good deal less than a masterpiece. Now comes the opera of Schönberg's pupil, and conquers us at once. The pupil, it seems clear, has surpassed the master. How?

Because, as it appears to this commentator, whereas Schönberg started with a theory and made his music conform to it, Berg started with a dramatic idea, which he translated into interpretive music. Both these stage works are atonal. But Schönberg in "Die Glückliche Hand" appeared to us as a professional atonalist; Berg in "Wozzeck" employs his musical means to an artistic, not a doctrinal end. Thus, though neither work can conceal its Romantic Ancestry, "Wozzeck" succeeds while the "Glückliche Hand" fails.

Observe the employment of the "Sprechstimme" by Berg. In moments of stress, of hallucination, of violent emotion, Berg's voices can wail as Schönberg's do in "Pierrot Lunaire," and with equal effect. But when Marie sings to her child, or prays, the composer is not afraid to draw a melodic line that has beauty of form. So with his harmonies. He is capable of dissonances as bitter as the bitterest when they seem suited to his purpose, and of melting euphonies when they will help in the realization of a situation. But this is significant: he never seems to give us harshness for the sake of harshness.

When "Wozzeck" was first produced, at the Berlin Staatsoper, five years ago, it was described as "the most striking musical event in the history of opera since 'Pelléas et Mélisande.'" After a single hearing, this does not seem an exaggerated expression. But is this opera, as the late Dr. Adolf Weissmann called it in these columns, "the last radiation of 'Tristan,'" or does it mark the beginning of a new operatic era? It is perhaps too soon to attempt an answer now. Certainly "Wozzeck" owes something to "Tristan." It also owes something to "Pelléas," which in turn paid unconscious tribute to "Tristan." And there are other "influences" in this score. But this may be said: There is in it nothing of quotation or slavish imitation. If Berg has used the musical vocabulary of his predecessors, he has formed from it a language of his own.

Production Excellent

The Philadelphia production is worthy of high praise. Credit must go first to Mr. Stokowski, who not only conducted with authority and imagination, but had directed the production. Although a note on the program forbade curtain calls at the end, "in order to preserve intact the visual and aural impression of 'Wozzeck' as an art-work," the conductor, returning to the dais for the third act, received an ovation, which he shared with the members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Stokowski's first appearance as an operatic conductor was a splendid success.

Whether the musical director had had the 137 rehearsals which were reported to have preceded the first performance at Berlin we do not know, but he had welded his ensemble into an admirable unity. The settings and costumes designed by Robert Edmond Jones aided enormously in establishing a Debussyan illusion. The settings were of the abstractionist type—seismic street scenes, an enormous eye on the wall of the Doctor's office, a somber skyline for the scene in the country. It is said that Berg prefers realistic settings. One feels that Mr. Jones's backgrounds, helped by imaginative lighting effects, were more in keeping with the drama.

Vital impersonations were contributed by Ivan Ivantzoff, the Wozzeck, and by Anne Roselle, the Marie, who had mastered not only the vocal difficulties but the interpretive values. Bruno Korell's Captain and Ivan Steschenko's Doctor were satisfactory. Gabriel Leonoff was miscast as the Drum-major. The state band, composed of 25 musicians selected from the Curtis Institute's Symphony Orchestra, gave a good account of itself. Altogether a production in which the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company is entitled to take pride.

Jazz in the Paris Opéra

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

RECENTLY we witnessed a little musical event whose significance will escape no one. Jack Hylton's famous jazz troupe made its solemn entrance into the Opéra. Many good people—and particularly those who do not go four times a year to classical concerts—gave vent to extreme indignation before what they considered to be a "sacrilege." Is there any need to stress their error? The value of syncopated music and of its new formula of orchestration is no longer disputed. The question has been discussed a hundred times by the technicians and it is very evident that we are no longer living in the times when they treated as Negro noise this very particular style which has brought musicians a great number of extremely interesting rhythms and harmonies.

This evening gave us several significant revelations. Hoping undoubtedly to put himself in tune with the National Academy of Music, and obeying I do not know what misguided proposals, Jack Hylton introduced into his program a fantasy on Stravinsky's "Mavra." This performance was a total failure, and one which was, moreover, entirely deserved. This unfortunate experience enables us to judge what there is of an essentially musical quality in the art of jazz. "Mavra" gave us the impression of something contradictory, awkward and unnatural. Without doubt, this composition does not count among the best of Igor Stravinsky's work, but the result would not have been any more brilliant if one had chosen another score by the author of the "Sacre du Printemps." For Stravinsky's genius is not of a strictly musical order. It contains other elements of irresistible force. The material upon which he works is not music. It is with an unknown and indefinable material that he sculptures his striking works, whose nobility of accent amazes us. Detached from the stage and presented between two lively and gorgeously dressed fox trots, "Mavra" revealed such a poor anatomy that the public could not conceal its disappointment.

Let us try to understand this lesson which has put to the test a certain number of æsthetic problems which are too often dominated by prejudices and ready-made ideas.

The Colonne Concert offered us a first performance of M. Canteloube's "Lauriers." We owe to this composer the "Chants d'Auvergne," in which the atmosphere of a province and a landscape have been captured with finished art. In the new work that was presented to us, one again finds this deep feeling for nature. The description of the prairie, the homage to a lost friend, with its popular melody hummed, and its sad procession, and the jolly bourrée that is so solidly balanced and sounds so right without crudity or heaviness—all here attest to the hand and sensibility of an artist.

Albert Wolff presented a "Poem" for piano and orchestra by Piero Coppola. This difficult work was very brilliantly played under the direction of the composer by Mme. Surfluh-Tenroc, who expended herself with a fervor and zest worthy to be admired. This work contains pretty details. The Andante is delicious to hear. The blending of the celesta and the piano, the use of pellucid fourths, establish a fairylike atmosphere the effect of which is most happy. This performance obtained a lively and, moreover, perfectly justified, success.

Pianists—Three Groups

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

WHO is the greatest of the pianists? This question, often posed to a musical critic, may hardly go ignored and unreplied to, in spite of being quite unanswerable. Were there to be a general voting of persons interested in music, doubtless some illustrious virtuoso would receive a large majority of the ballots. But that would leave many unconvinced. So let us say that for any given listener, the most important pianist of all is the last one heard.

Two years ago, in Europe, someone asked me who it was among pianists appearing in the United States who "stood out" and who made the strongest impression on audiences; and I had no hesitation in saying that it was Gieseking. Were I asked the same thing today, I think I should speak the same of Iturbi.

But the situation changes every season with America, considered as a concert field; and then it seems to me to change not only every season but perhaps every week or fortnight of the season with each particular listener. For myself, there looms up a dozen figures at present that provoke meditation, being those that I have lately seen busying their hands at the keyboard; and to me they happen to count as the greatest and most important. They arrange themselves in three groups—first, brilliant executants and classic interpreters; second, bringers of fresh ideas; and third, aspirants to fame whose notions are as yet incompletely formed, though their technique may be finished to the last point of certainty. In group No. 1, I place Josef Lhevinne, Josef Hofmann, Myra Hess and Rudolf Ganz; in group No. 2, Percy Grainger, John Powell, Katherine Bacon and Martha Baird; in group No. 3, Carlo Zecchi, Robert Goldsand, Sascha Gorodnitzki and Alton Jones.

Group No. 1

Messrs. Lhevinne, Hofmann and Ganz and Miss Hess impress me as abiding by the intentions of the great players of the nineteenth century. To keep up to the measure of past accomplishment and to be one more name in a great line, seems to be their desire. Not that they strive to play like any of their predecessors, or even want to be considered as the present-day representatives of this or that school; but they evidently hope to go into the record with those who have amazed and delighted the throng, holding their place there, of course, on the strength of a certain individuality of tone, style, outlook or what not.

On this score, the one among those I have named who sounds to me the most forceful genius just now—not putting it down, however, as an unalterable opinion—is Lhevinne. Many listeners would say Hofmann; and I cannot dispute them. Many, again, would declare Ganz or Myra Hess to be more to their liking, for one good reason or another, than either Hofmann or Lhevinne. So much depends on what especial trait we like in a performer. For if elegance were the prime consideration, Ganz no doubt would deserve to stand at the head; and if charm, then Myra Hess. But I was for having decision turn on power and command. To illustrate from program, one of the pieces much favored by pianists this season has been the Chopin Fantasie in F minor. The work is of an elusiveness almost Protean. It changes shape right under the hands of the strongest of them and escapes. Lhevinne alone, of all I have heard, wrestled with the Fantasie and got from it something at once prophetic and truthful.

Groups 2 and 3

Lhevinne, Hofmann, Ganz and Myra Hess, then, belong in the category of the virtuosi. They make a duty of presenting a body of masterworks transmitted to them down the decades through a succession of pianists. The music remains something inviolably classic, to be interpreted in the tradition. Different from them, according to my observation, are Powell, Grainger, Miss Baird and Miss Bacon, who go back to the beginning and treat their Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and Schumann as a new, rather than as a continuing, problem. Powell and Grainger especially, being originators of music themselves, think matters out from the composing rather than the performing standpoint, brilliant executants at the same time though they are.

Zecchi, Goldsand, Gorodnitzki and Jones represent the coming ones, the first two having taken an international position. Zecchi; has he yet mastered the eighteenth century, the nineteenth or the twentieth? As technician, yes; but he performs a sonata by Scarlatti like a piece written in the romantic period, and he plays the "Davidsbündlertänze" of Schumann like a composition dated 1780. His mechanics are perfectly free; his moods, more or less nebular. Goldsand —here is a pair of hands for you, cunning style, lovely tone. Where did this youth go to school, to learn everything about music that is pleasant?

New Belgian Films

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — Two new Belgian films are being completed. "The Ardent Miner," the work of a group of young actors of Brussels, pictures life in the mines of southern Belgium. It tells the story of a young miner who loves a girl engaged to a young engineer. The miner brings about a catastrophe and accuses his rival of causing it. All ends with the orthodox happy marriage, and the villain is caught. This simple plot is the pretext for excellent group scenes showing life in the Belgian mines.

"The Carillon of Liberty," by Wullus Rudiger, pictures the Belgian struggle for liberty in the World War. Belgian chimes and Belgian folk songs will play an important part in this sound film. Interior scenes will be shot in studios in Paris, while the exterior scenes are being made at present in Brussels, Liége, Bruges and Ostend. A silent version with gramophone records is being prepared for small theaters.

Pan-Europe on the Radio

By ERWIN STEIN

VIENNA

FOR some weeks I have been following the evening programs of the wireless stations. By means of a small box one can pick up the music of the whole of Europe. I have just been listening to the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven played in Stockholm. While the applause of the Swedish public is still resounding in the loudspeaker, I turn the aerial condenser by half a centimeter and am in Rome, in the Royal Opera House. The orchestra is tuning up, one hears a few words from the audience sitting in the front rows of the stalls. A sudden silence and the second act of "Götterdämmerung" begins. I had never heard the opera in any other language than German, but must confess that it stood Italian and "bel canto" very well.

The transmission from Rome ends at 12:30 at night. I try to see if there is more music to be got from anywhere and come upon some jazz in London. With what tenderness of expression and easy grace the people play and sing these quite banal melodies! In Vienna we are quite incapable of that. I have compared the jazz bands of all European cities on the loudspeaker and have come to the conclusion that the London bands are the best. In central Europe they do not hit on the right style. The rhythm, however exactly it may be carried out, is never light or spontaneous enough.

On the other hand, in many places jazz takes on something of the national characteristics of the respective countries. Everywhere it is played differently; in Prague the polka-rhythm constantly breaks through, in Stockholm the dance of the peasants; in Berlin it is too quick and polished and in Vienna it is played with too much expression. But there—and it is an old story—the Viennese waltzes can be played only in Vienna. I remembered how surprised I was when I heard a wonderful performance of a well known Strauss waltz from Berlin, played in the correct style. The announcement at the end of the concert brought the solution. "The Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Erich Kleiber" (a Viennese).

National Specialties

Among the most interesting things one can hear on the wireless are the national specialties: An evening of Slavonic folk song, sung by an excellent Czech chorus; a Verdi opera from the Scala in Milan or the Teatro Reale in Rome; gypsy music from Budapest. It is amazing, too, how well every mediocre Polish pianist—whom once can hear from some small Polish station—will play his Chopin; if he follows up the program with a Beethoven Sonata, one is certainly less satisfied. Charming also are some of the short, popular programs, as given in most places, of folk songs and dances, which give an insight into the character and temperament of the people. It is a picture of many colors which the radio of Europe gives up, a reflection of its differences, its many languages and cultural peculiarities.

But in the higher musical spheres of the big symphony concerts there reigns a greater sense of unity. The great masters prevail in all countries and the programs would all look very much alike if one were not occasionally obliged to let persons of some local fame be heard. Otherwise the modern composers we hear over the European radio are always the same. Not only the Austrian Schonberg, the Russian Stravinsky, the French Ravel, the German Hindemith are played in all countries, but many of the lesser composers. That one is able to hear such difficult works almost daily from one transmitting station or another, offers to the untutored ear the possibility of becoming acquainted with modern sounds, a possibility which scarcely existed when one had to depend on sporadic performances in concert halls.

Old Masters Preponderate

Naturally, the old masters preponderate in the radio symphony concerts, and in the universality with which they are everywhere esteemed, one really feels something of the "European soul." In particular, it is Beethoven's name one meets with most often. A short time ago his Ninth Symphony was transmitted on three consecutive days—three respectable performances — from Prague, Breslau, and Stockholm; a few days later, even the "Missa Solemnis" from the Rumanian capital, Bucharest. The smaller symphonies one can hear almost daily, if one takes the trouble to search for them in the ether. The extreme cultivation of this master does great honor to the European radio, for Beethoven is, for musicians, the genius of Europe.

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ALL-ROUND WAGE CUT IS PLANNED IN NEW ZEALAND

Prime Minister Asks All Employers to Follow Government Lead

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—In the gravest statement on national finance issued in New Zealand for many years, the Prime Minister, George Forbes, announced recently that the salaries and wages of state employees would have to be reduced, that legislation would be introduced to enable the Arbitration Court to review wages in the light of economic conditions, and that higher taxation would be imposed.

Mr. Forbes said that exports for the current financial year will show a falling off of 20 per cent, without prospects of improvement in the coming year. The country, he said, had no option but to adjust its affairs to a lower level of prices. The national economic structure, he added, is in danger of falling over. The present level of values, wages, prices and costs, generally, cannot be maintained on the present income.

The Prime Minister therefore appealed to municipalities, public institutions, and private firms to follow the lead of the Government in hastening the necessary process of readjustment. If a much-decreased national income, he said, has to be divided among the same number of people as before, either a great number will have to go short or everyone must be content with less. Mr. Forbes is convinced that the general desire is that the burden should be shared by one and all.

The Prime Minister forecasts a national deficit this financial year (ending March 31) of £750,000, and estimates a prospective shortage of £4,500,000 next year. Accordingly the Government proposes to make a 10 per cent reduction in the salaries and wages of civil servants from April 1. Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament will share in this reduction. The Arbitration Court will be empowered to review existing awards. The cost of living is already declining, and the Government is relying on a further fall to offset the decline in nominal wages. If nominal wages are not reduced business generally will stagnate and there will be little work for anybody.

Mr. Forbes hopes to raise nearly £1,000,000 by higher postal rates, and he will increase the income tax. It is also proposed that the state railways be handed over to the control of a non-political board for two years. The mounting loss on the railways has been causing growing concern.

The Prime Minister also referred to the serious position of many farmers. He rejects the idea of a moratorium on mortgages, but points out that it is in the interests of the country that production should go on. If the mortgagor of land that is overmortgaged is a good farmer doing his best, the mortgagee cannot hope to gain anything by driving him off the land. The Prime Minister consequently appeals to mortgagees to act in an equitable way and grant all the relief possible. Government officers will assist parties to readjust their affairs.

The Prime Minister's statement of policy has had a mixed reception. The Labor Party strongly opposes the reduction in wages, and contends that the money necessary for balancing the budget could be raised by a supertax on incomes. The business world approves of the wage reductions, but objects to the increased taxation. Mr. Forbes, however, remains firm.

To consider the difficulties raised by the economic situation and the measures made necessary by the earthquake in Hawke's Bay, Parliament is meeting in special session.

The Waving Girl at Savannah Port Has Greeted Ships for 30 Years

Sailors' Friend

MISS FLORENCE MAETUS

Seafaring Men of All Nations Look for Signal Day or Night

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah is preparing to give up its best-known character. The port is to lose "the Waving Girl," known throughout the world because of her greetings to all ships that enter the port of Savannah and her farewells to all that depart from the port.

Miss Florence Martus, who lives at the entrance of the Savannah harbor in a small island home with her brother, George W. Martus, must surrender her post May 31 of this year as at that time her brother will be forced to leave the government service because of the age limit. He and his sister are preparing to move to Savannah where they will live on the pension that will be paid the light keeper by the Government.

Miss Martus and her brother have resided at the entrance to the harbor of Savannah for more than 30 years, and for practically all of that time day and night Miss Martus has seen to it that no ship has left the harbor without a passing "benediction" from her. A waving white cloth by day and a waving lantern by night—these have been the means of her communicating with those who go down to the sea in ships.

No ship has been too large and none too small to receive attention from Miss Martus, and none has been too large or small to return recognition to her. Whether the vessel be coastwise passenger steamer plying between Savannah, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, a freight steamer or a passenger ship soon to enter the Atlantic and turn its prow toward a foreign shore—each has given to the little lady of the lantern or the daytime signal the honor of a salute from its giant whistle. A captain of a ship would as soon think of sailing from the port without his cargo manifest as to think of slipping out to sea without a salute to the Waving Girl.

Miss Martus has been saluting the passing ships from her small home on the island upon which she lives since 1897. She says she pays this compliment because she enjoys it—she likes to be the last memory that one has on leaving the port of Savannah, and to be the first to greet those who come from the great sea trails of the world.

The Waving Girl has been the recipient of a great many gifts from those with whom she has come in contact through her watchfulness, cheerfulness, and promptness in extending a greeting or a farewell. She has hundreds of post cards from all quarters of the globe from those who want to let her know they have come under her waving benediction. She has silver cups and jewelry and other gifts that have come to her from the same source. She has a radio set given her by the officers of one of the steamship lines that enter the port and many other mementoes.

This is to be the last spring during which she will greet her thousands of friends. She dislikes the idea of surrendering her tide water home for a city home or apartment, but the rules of the United States Government know little romance. And thus Savannah and its harbor will lose its best-known character—the Waving Girl.

ONTARIO FLOWERS SANCTUARY SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — A five-year "closed season" on the picking of wild flowers, either for private use, or for sale, will be declared if a by-law enactment now being sought in every township of Northumberland County, Ont., passes. This plan was launched at Cobourg, at a meeting of the Women's Institute.

The action follows closely on the launching of a campaign to have the thousand-acre Northumberland County forest reserve declared a wild flower sanctuary. The Women's Institute hopes that its branches throughout Canada will espouse the cause of wild flowers, and champion the five-year closed season plan.

Tale of Sunken Millions Brings Move for Salvage

PORTLAND, Ore., March 20 (AP)—Attracted by stories of a sunken fortune, Curtis Brothers, Portland and Seattle house movers, seek to salvage the passenger steamer Islander, which went down in Stevens Passage, Alaska, Aug. 15, 1901.

Frank Curtis was here today to get figures on machinery and equipment. He said the chief prize sought was $3,000,000 in gold dust, said to be locked in one of the ship's safes. Another safe, he said, was reported to hold $400,000 in currency. Operations were to begin about May 1.

The Curtis brothers have contracted with the owners and inventors of a diving bell, for an equal division of all valuables recovered, for use of the bell. The diving bell, Frank Curtis said, would enable them to descend to the 365-foot level where the vessel lies.

FORESTRY RESEARCH MOVES AROUND WORLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—According to a report published by the Central Bureau of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the international forestry research now embraces the world. This bureau was established in Stockholm last year on the occasion of the International Forestry Congress.

The union now comprises 54 institutions in 25 different countries besides three personal members. The international exchange of forest seeds has been strongly developed so that seeds of different tree species and belonging to different altitudes with data as to provenance and germinating capacity from 15 different institutions are now placed at the disposal of the members.

SOVIETS STRESS NEED FOR WAR PREPAREDNESS

Aggressive Intentions of Capitalistic States Held Up to Masses

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the Red Army gave the Soviet public organizations and newspapers a new opportunity to emphasize the familiar thesis that intensified military preparedness is necessary in view of the supposed imminent menace of a war, to be initiated by a capitalistic state or states against the Soviet Union.

The official Soviet attitude toward the problem of peace, so far as it can be gauged from public statements by Soviet leaders and articles in the press, is that while the Soviet Government is anxious to preserve peace, its efforts in this direction are almost certain to prove futile, in view of the supposed determination of neighboring states to launch attacks against it. And this pessimism in regard to the prospects of peace has a familiar accompaniment in the continual demand for greater military preparedness.

No country is more consistent and unwearying in imputing aggressive designs to its neighbors than is the Soviet Union. The writer once collected headlines with a war suggestion appearing in the Soviet press and within a few weeks had assembled a substantial batch.

Preparedness Urged

These headlines indicate how constantly the suggestion of the imminence and inevitability of war is held up before the Russian masses:

"Program of the Rumanian King: Enslavement of the Country and war with the Soviet Union."

"Stages of Military Preparations against the Soviet Union."

"Rehearsal of the Attack on the Soviet Union."

"Conspiracy Against the Soviet Union under the Flag of Union of Europe."

"The Imperialists Are Anxious to Seize the Soviet Oil; They Prepare a Blow at the Oil-Wells of Baku; Suspicious Journeys of British Agents."

"To Turn the Armed Attack on the Soviet Union into Revolutionary Struggle for the Soviet Union."

"World Literature and the Preparation of War Against the Soviet Union."

The effect of these suggestions is bound to be greater because the voice of one Soviet newspaper is the voice of all, so far as important questions of policy are concerned. No advocacy of pacifism, no suggestion that the exaggerated could find expression in the Soviet press.

The chief motive for the assumed hostile intentions of foreign states is the supposed jealousy of these states, aroused by the progress of the Soviet Union under the Five-Year Plan. In the thirteenth anniversary of the Red Army the All-Russian Soviet Central Executive Committee sent a message to the Army which included the following paragraphs:

"Behind the smoke screen of allegations about 'forced labor,' 'dumping,' and 'religious persecutions' proceeds the feverish arming of capitalist countries and open preparation of war and blockade against the Soviet Union.

"Therefore strengthening of the fighting capacity of the Soviet Union and strengthening of the fighting power of the Red Army must be objects of unwavering attention on the part of the toiling masses."

K. E. Voroshiloff, War Commissar, in an order issued on the same occasion, asserted: "The great victories of solialist construction in the Soviet Union excite animal terror on the part of the imperialists. The malignant hatred of the militaristic countries of imperialism is shown every day in more open and impudent forms."

War Technique Stressed

The need for improved military technique was stressed in connection with the Red Army anniversary. The newspaper Pravda observed in this connection:

"The Red Army already possesses a powerful contemporary military technique. It is still behind the armies of the big imperialist powers in this respect. But the military technique of the Red Army is not inferior to the technical military resources of the nearest and probable opponents of the Soviet Union."

Izvestia demanded that the Red Army should possess a more complete technical equipment than that of "capitalist armies," "because it will have to fight an enemy who will be supplied by a considerable number of leading capitalist states."

The Soviet Union possesses a considerable number of large mass organizations which coöperate with the regular army in instilling military knowledge and training into the population. Among these may be noted the Union of Communist Youth, all of whose 3,000,000 members must take military training on pain of exclusion from the Union, the various trade unions and, largest of all, the Osaviakhim.

The Osaviakhim is an organization which specializes in the study of aviation and chemical warfare, but which also maintains rifle courses for its members. On the Red Army anniversary considerable satisfaction was expressed at the fact that Osaviakhim had grown in membership from 5,100,000 to 9,100,000 during the last year.

BRITISH CHARGE AMERICAN 'DUMPING'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The British timber worker who has hitherto concentrated upon Russian dumping as the cause of depression in his own industry is turning his attention to the effect of the importation of American timber.

Edgar Allen, who speaks with authority as chairman, Humber section, Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, says in the Hull Daily Mail: "Concerning the so-called dumping of timber, the United States beats Russia hollow. They are selling building timber to the United Kingdom at 20 to 25 per cent less than the Russian prices c. i. f. U. K. (cost, insurance and freight to the United Kingdom), and as sea freight is twice as much as sea freight from Russia they are only getting about half the price for timber that the Russians are getting."

Mr. Allen refers especially to cheap manufactured doors which he claims could be made in Britain though at higher prices. The doors, however, are wanted for British slum improvement schemes. Britain's choice is thus between having woodworkers idle or seeing slum clearance slowed down.

EMERALD MINES TO LET

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—President Herrera has signed a bill authorizing the Government to rent the famous emerald mines of Muzo and Cosouez to any responsible private individual or concern for development. The mines have been idle for the past 10 years.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. Maude Schaus, Sandusky, O.
Robert Schaus, Sandusky, O.
Henry E. Marschalk Jr., East Orange, N. J.
Miss Alice Dustin, Plymouth, N. H.
Mrs. James Dustin, Plymouth, N. H.
Miss Amelia Wareham, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Robert M. MacLean, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Jennie Hartsell, Atlantic City, N. J.
Betty Harizell, Atlantic City, N. J.
Grace M. Forbush, Chicago, Ill.

INTERIOR DECORATION ANTIQUES

Cheerful Bathrooms

ORANGE and black exquisite butterflies flitting over a silver background above the bathtub! Flowers—poppies in reds and flame color nodding lazily toward the lavatory! Sea gulls winging freely around the walls dipping now and again into the ocean waves edging the tile wainscot. These are some of the artistic possibilities when bathroom walls keep pace with the green, orchid and ivory of the new fixtures.

By means of artists' paints applied to the walls, or by means of pictorial and decorative wall paper waterproofed for the purpose, this small room has apparently become one place where splashes of bold colors and daring designs on walls are used without restraint.

Some of these different types of wall decoration should really be investigated before making final building plans for the bathroom. They will affect the amount of tile needed, which will ultimately affect the cost. If papered or painted walls prove desirable, less tile will be needed for walls. And if a high wainscoting of tile or imitation material is preferred, naturally little space will be left above it for other wall decoration.

One bathroom recently decorated for display, for instance, did away with the tile wainscoting, and retained the tile in floor, baseboard, and in an outline around the black fixtures. Several large wall spaces, extending all the way from the ceiling to the tile baseboard were thus left for decoration. These areas were given a metallic silver background, on which were scattered gay butterflies all done with paints exactly as though the walls were an artist's canvas.

By discarding the traditional wainscot in this way, the room at once lost its bath-roomy aspect and seemed more like a miniature modernistic den incidentally furnished with tub and basin. Substituting the silver walls for the conventional tile or pastel colored ones, truly transformed the appearance of the bathroom.

Painted walls of this kind are not cheap, for the artists' colors come in small tubes at rather high prices and of course the cost of labor, done not by an ordinary painter but by an artist, is high.

Home Talent May Serve

Most big paint supply shops will gladly give advice about colors and possible designs and methods of application. If a person has some originality, she may well be able to do a very creditable piece of decorating on the bathroom walls. Often suggestions for free-hand drawings may be gathered from wall papers, or dress fabrics or even from magazines. If too much talent is required to copy these in free-hand, some conventional pattern such as a group of small stars, or a crescent moon above a sketchy sailboat, could be repeated at intervals somewhat in imitation of an all-over wall paper design.

If a metallic background is desired, such as silver, the powder will have to be mixed with "banana" liquid for this part of the job. Otherwise a flat paint in any chosen shade is used for the background. After the design in artists' colors is applied to this base, a coat of glaze is put over it. This last fluid being composed of linseed oil, turpentine, and other elements gives a dull, antique finish to the job.

Waterproof Wall Paper

If such decoration is out of the question, wall papers with a paint finish are on the market in many varieties. An imported wall covering, which can hardly be called wall paper because it is so substantial and heavy, is probably the most handsome and also the most expensive. It is made of parchment stock coated with zinc which is hydraulically pressed into the surface of the parchment. This gives what is called a paint surface and is claimed to be absolutely waterproof, washable and non-fading. It is estimated that a square yard costs approximately 55 cents.

Wavy bands of mingling gray, silver and ivory make a rather neutral wall, suggesting ocean waves. Black sketchy figures on white background go well with shiny black tub and basin for a completely black and white bathroom.

This heavy imported wall covering is best adapted where much of the wall is to be covered and where the tile wainscot is omitted. Sometimes the ceiling as well as the wall is given the same paper. If it has a definite up-and-down pattern, it will not be suitable for the ceiling, which, in such cases, is finished in a plain color. But if there is no up-and-down to the pattern such as conventional figure groupings, the walls and ceiling are papered alike.

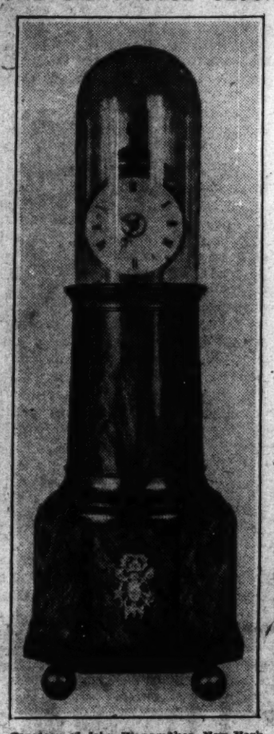
A frieze design in wall paper is most often used when there is a tile wainscot. Extending along the top of the wainscot, the frieze design is not interrupted by obstacles. This paper comes in a domestic waterproofed form at prices ranging generally less than the imported wall covering just described.

One paper house shows a frieze design in iris in pastel shades of delicate lavenders, greens and yellows, melting into a background of grays. Hollyhocks peeping over a garden wall, is the effect produced by another frieze, the garden wall in this case being the tile wainscot. Cattails and water lilies are pictured in the foreground of still another frieze, where a watery background disappears at the horizon line to make a scene which gives distance and appears to enlarge the room.

If the home decorator should want to get away from the tile wainscot, and at the same time not use the expensive waterproofed wall coverings, there is still another possibility. He can choose a cheap wall paper priced from 50c to 15c a square yard and cover it with a waterproofing lacquer especially made for the purpose. The lacquer costs approximately $1 for a quart, an amount sufficient for the average bathroom. If this is to be used, it is well to experiment first on a sample, because the lacquer changes the colors a bit and somewhat darkens them.

This introduction of colors and designs on the walls of bathrooms requires an artistic sense in harmonizing the various items. Too many different shades and colors in tile, fixtures, walls, window curtains, and shower hangings may produce a hodge-podge. If well done, the new bathroom becomes as much superior to the old monotonous all-white one as a lovely multicolored silk print surpasses a dull one-toned material.

THE "LIGHTHOUSE" CLOCK



Courtesy of John Wanamaker, New York

One of the very rarest types of the clocks of Simon Willard is that known as the lighthouse model. Almost monumental in character, there were very few of them made and still fewer now known

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By courtesy Stony Batter Antique Shops

Windsor settees in any size are unusual and are greatly prized by their possessors. Those in such small size as this, which is only 49 inches in length, are considered to be especially desirable. Here we see finely carved knuckle arms, legs turned in a shapely manner, which have never been shortened. Its original condition and its rigidity without any loose joints are other points of merit

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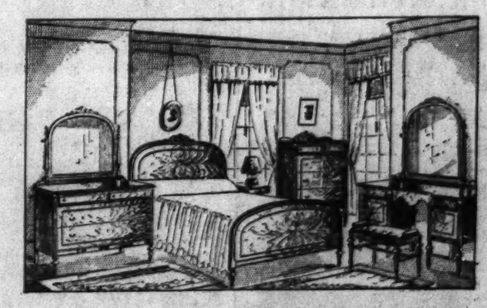
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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A Collector's Spring Tour

By MABEL M. SWAN

AFTER all, it was the first robin of the season that really started the whole trip! Without him we mightn't have felt it was really spring, although the west wind, the clear blue sky with big fleecy clouds scudding across, the faint rose-colored mist which showed like a sunset cloud through the maple trees, all did their best to tell us. Then, too, it was the first warm day we had had.

So we were off, within an hour and without a thought given to the very obvious facts that neither we nor our five-year-old car were exactly arrayed in new spring garments. New clothes for traveling over New England roads in the spring? They have no place whatsoever, and as for antiqueing in a brand new car, that would be attended by still graver disadvantages. Though bald spots a-plenty shone through the paint, the engine could be absolutely depended on to go up steep hills and through muddy dales without a murmur of complaint, and most certainly never would surround us with any erroneous halo of wealth.

At the start we happily came upon an antique shop just off the main road in Medway, where our first purchase was made—a silhouette, genuine, old, a real bargain at $4. Silhouettes are in great demand at present and as the demand is far greater than the supply there seems just now to be more "faked" silhouettes on the market than any other article.

Close Inspection Necessary

Even though you are in a reputable shop it is well to examine them carefully before purchasing, for dealers themselves are fooled once in a while. As a low price is sometimes suggestive of false pretenses, my magnifying glass was used to examine it, and the shop owner was as interested as I. You will find that most reputable dealers are not disgruntled with a cautious buyer, for they were buyers before they were sellers and know full well the pitfalls into which one can step.

Here also was an unusual piece, the bottom of a six-legged William and Mary highboy which had fallen from high degree to its present state. Even under its many coats of dirty white paint it had managed to keep its air of aristocracy. The cup and ball turning was excellent; it was in good condition and silently testified to the fine work of some early American cabinetmaker. There was plenty of glass here at moderate prices, several colored prints, some very good engravings, and some unusually good pieces of maple furniture.

As we traveled on, up through Fitchburg, over neighboring hills and across the state line into New Hampshire the strongest impression was of the presence of the few small antique shops compared with what there were two years ago. This has been brought about by the higher standard of antiques, which demands that an article be judged by its beauty, its workmanship, its utility, as well as by its age. Even two years ago age was often the sole claim to any object being qualified as an antique. This higher standard is a big step forward, although it is responsible for the closing out of many small shops whose stock, to be perfectly frank, consisted largely of junk.

A poorly placed sign before a large white house failed to halt us until we had gone far past it. Retracing our way we found that it was the headquarters of several buyers who go over into Canada purchasing for a large New York firm. Some very ordinary pieces of glass were being sold at less than cost. Articles of furniture were high, even though no less than 75 four-post beds were waiting to be shipped to the New York firm or sold at retail to occasional buyers.

Several heavy pieces of French furniture purchased in Canada never could be classified under the new standard of antiques, although they were being sold as such. An ornate desk inlaid with many varieties of wood and said to have been made for Louis XVI seemed decidedly out of place with some really fine simple country Sheraton chairs. It was very apparent that an attempt was being made to weed out at greatly reduced prices many pieces that never would be accepted by the New York firm.

In a shop in Middlebury, Vermont, the stock was arranged in an attractive way considering the fact that the owner sold secondhand articles as well as antiques. A most unusual collection of old lanterns hung from the ceiling. Here also were some rare first editions and several miniature books at much lower prices than they could have been purchased in a larger place.

There was not a single silhouette, but in response to my query for one, another customer replied with the statement that he had a shop about two miles farther on, in which he had for sale a large silhouette, by Edouart, for which he was asking $60. It proved to be similar to one that I had seen on Beacon Street, Boston, which had been $25. This is often the case in the country, many articles are marked much higher than similar ones in a larger center while many others are underpriced. This is probably the basis for the old proverb that there is at least one bargain in every store.

Old Bennington, and Beyond

Following the trail south, just beyond Bennington we stopped to explore an antique shop in a barn. Two very good old silhouettes were reasonably marked at $6 each. Bennington jugs and pitchers held first place here, for the site of the old Bennington pottery is but a mile away and there a most interesting collection of that ware may be seen. The little lady in charge of the barn shop showed me what she called her "worst buy," a tea set of cheap nickelplated ware, which once upon a time she had purchased for pewter. It had taught her more about pewter, she said, than a half dozen genuine pieces would have done.

Then for miles and miles we forgot that there were such things as antiques, for right in the midst of the mountains we rode, down through deep valleys, and alongside a winding river with sunset clouds before us and behind us. In the midst of such glory our precious treasures in the back seat seemed like useless clutter.

But one can't be all the time in such a setting. There are times when we are in accord with Thoreau, when he said in his "Autumn": "How much more agreeable it is to sit in the midst of old furniture like Minot's clock and secretary and looking glass which have come down for generations, than amidst that which was just brought from the cabinetmaker's, smelling of varnish. . . . To sit under the face of an old clock that has been ticking one hundred and fifty years. . . . a clock that began to tick when Massachusetts was a province."

The Old Sheffield Tavern

The next day found us keen on the hunt again and the most interesting place of all proved to be an old house way down in the southwest corner of Massachusetts in the town of Sheffield. Strains from a phonograph came faintly through the closed door and in response to the dull thud of the heavy iron knocker could be heard someone call "Door." But no one came to the door. Soon a boyish voice called out, "Would you mind waiting just a few moments?" The short wait, just long enough to give the old house's occupants time to rise and dress, gave us opportunity to notice the many interesting changes being made around the old house. Stepping stones led down to the road through an old-fashioned border. New flower beds were being laid out and on every side were signs of the old house coming to life in a most attractive way.

Then the door swung wide and a young man apologized most profusely for his late rising. The inside of the old house was worth any amount of waiting. It had been built in 1746 as a tavern and the finest features had been carefully preserved by its present owners, two young men who were living there, and who had done all the work of restoring it themselves. Nothing had been hurried, and they had painted, papered, plastered, and curtained it and had then furnished it in a manner befitting a house of the middle of the eighteenth century. Two very unusual blown lamps, really museum pieces, were two of the very finest specimens of glass that I have ever seen. There was not a single piece of furniture in the whole house that was not of the finest.

The higher standard of antiques was apparently nothing new for them but was the same around which the decoration of the whole house had been centered. For careful attention to detail, correct color, decorative wall papers, the finest pieces of furniture placed in exactly the right place, and antiques which in every way came up to the better taste, we had seen nothing in the five New England states to equal that in the old tavern in Sheffield, Mass.

CLOCK WITH HORIZONTAL FACE, MORE THAN THREE CENTURIES OLD

© Victoria and Albert Museum, London

A beautiful and unique clock has recently been acquired for the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. It is gilt brass, pierced and engraved, made by David Ramsay, who was at one time "keeper of all His Majesty's clocks and watches," to James I of England.

The face of the clock is decorated with a floral design in colored enamels. It lies horizontally at the top of a domed gong on which the hours are chimed. The most unique feature is the square plaque underneath the clock on which is an engraving depicting the crowned kings, James I and Henri IV of France, and other personages, allowing the work to be dated between 1605 and 1610.

David Ramsay was plying his trade in Paris when James brought him over to England to look after his timepieces. From this lowly position he rose to be first "clock maker extraordinary to the King," and finally became, in the year 1631, the first Master of the Clockmakers' Company which was incorporated in that year.

It was many years after Ramsay became prominent before timepieces assumed forms which resembled those with which we are familiar today. Household clocks were very rare until well along in the 1700's. Clocks for public buildings and freakishly shaped watches took most of the attention of makers of time-telling devices.

Watches were made the shape and size of eggs, or as little skulls, or were rectangular and an inch or more in thickness. When they finally took on present-day lines they were twice the present-day diameter and about three times as thick as now.

THIS LIVING ROOM IS ALL DRESSED FOR A HAPPY SUMMER

Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Cream, rose, green and brown are the predominating colors. The view of the garden is not obstructed by the tie-back rose and cream toile de Jouy curtains, bound and vallanced with rose chintz. The wing chair is slipped with rose chintz, piped with cream, and the settee, with green linen, piped with rose. Pleated paper lamp shade, hooked rugs and cushions pick up the colors in interesting designs. Yellow hyacinths and daffodils with yellow centers give accent. The walls and woodwork are cream and the floor brown.

Hester Bateman Silver—Wedgwood Jasper Ware

A SPECIAL exhibition of peculiar interest is now being held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, continuing through April. It consists chiefly of two groups, one of these a large collection of silver by Hester Bateman, probably the best-known woman silversmith of England. Contemporary with her work in metal is the showing of Wedgwood jasper ware, much of it arranged in cabinets of decorated satinwood, also dating from the late 1700s.

This material, in the three unrelated media of silver, porcelain, and wood, was all produced in England during the same decade or two. It reveals in a simple setting the prevalence of the classic revival in all phases of decorative art, as this movement was fostered by Robert Adam and adopted by all lines of artistic endeavor in England.

It is easy enough, when noticing any one of these classes, to appreciate that, whether in metal clay or wood, contours and embellishments were derived from ancient Greece and from later Roman interpretations. With this grouping of three forms of expression which appeared together in one country from 1780 to 1800, all carrying the same characteristics of design, the inclusive nature of this classic revival is emphasized in an unusual and impressive manner.

Most of the shapes in which silver was made in those days are seen here, in patterns which always show refinement but seldom originality. A ewer, a chalice, numerous caddy spoons and standing salts, a strainer, casters in pairs, skewers, are some of the more notable items.

Perhaps she has applied decorations in chasing a little more liberally than many of her fellow silversmiths, but beading and piercing are employed with restraint and a simplicity which well becomes forms which are for the most part elliptical. One gains the impression, from seeing this large group of Mrs. Bateman's work, that she was well skilled at her craft but lacked distinction and spontaneity in her taste.

It is in the jasper ware of Wedgwood, with its robed figures, posing or in action, its medallions, its festoons and swags of flowers in translucent white that the standards of ancient art are most vividly apparent. The body color for these vases, jars, pitchers and other tableware is not always the familiar light or dark blue. Sometimes it is olive green, orchid, lavender, black, but the decorations which are applied in such amazing delicacy are always the same.

Less familiar than the tableware and ornamental objects of Wedgwood are the oval plaques of the same character, to be inserted in cabinet work, and the portraits. Of both these classes there are numerous examples, suggesting their wide use and popularity. The great skill of some of the Wedgwood artisans is shown, particularly in the smallest pieces of this jasper ware, such as simulate cameos for breastpins and lockets and also appear as earrings. Although so minute in scale, the motifs are as precise and finely modeled as for the larger pieces on which similar designs appear.

These selections of Wedgwood ware, from the Museum's acquisitions, reveal afresh the achievements of this master in his field. While other potters were offering at the same time ware which was similar in character, it was Josiah Wedgwood who developed the finest formulas for material, employed leading artists as designers and trained craftsmen to the highest standards of skill.

A gratifying touch is given to the work of this famous old potter by the date of 1897 which is seen on one of the plaques. This reminds us that the Etruria works in Staffordshire are still operating and that descendants of the founder's family carry on there the old traditions. C. G. B.

A Room and Some Accessories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE Art Alliance of America is holding, at the Art Center, its annual exhibition of decorative arts done by its members. The largest unit is a room posed on a seamless brown carpet and with oyster-gray plaster walls, designed by Christophe Castou.

"I feel," explained M. Castou, speaking to the writer, "that we must get away from the mathematical quality of extreme modernistic forms. In designing this interior I have, therefore, turned to a ladies' tailor's themes. See this raspberry-red moiré silk which I have carried down between the windows and used as a dado. It has the quality of a costume note. The gray silk of this curtain might be used for a frock. The covering of these two chairs, china blue with exotic designs of masks and feathers in red and green, was manufactured for beach pajamas, but I have fortified it with a heavy lining and used it to dramatize these pieces. Under the chaise longue is a white rug fashioned of material—which I have also fortified—woven by the Shelton Looms for an evening wrap. The pinkish-cream silk of the couch, and the yellowish silk of the stool covering are dress materials."

"At Any Rate, It's Different"

"One of the most pleasing notes in the room," I said, "is the alabaster lamp placed on the shelf between the windows, which catches up the creamy tones of the couch and the small rug beneath it and makes more interesting the gray of the curtains."

"That is an old Victorian lamp," stated M. Castou, "from which I removed considerable ornament in order to liberate its inherent beauty. In fact, the room harks back occasionally to Victorian ideas. Entirely modern, on the contrary, is this black dressing table with its tier of drawers at each side swinging forward on hinges for the convenience of milady, who can find everything needed for her toilet by merely reaching out her hands."

"To return to your chaise longue, M. Castou," I said, "what is the idea of the large sculptured ornament which decorates this side of it? It seems to me Victorian in feeling but unique in fact. That is, the Victorians would have liked it, only they never happened to think of anything of the kind! That remained for you, a modernist!"

"Well," replied M. Castou, "it was done by James Lindsey McCreery, and to some spectators of our exhibition, it is the most exciting note in this interior."

Gazing somewhat dubiously on this rendering in a plasterlike material of a huge formalized floral motive, which adorned the head of the couch as a bow might adorn an evening frock, I said, "At any rate it has never been done before. It is excellent publicity. Let it go at that."

Experiments in Items

The other exhibits in this Art Alliance show are in the nature of accessories. One of the most remarkable is a screen of sand-blasted pine, gray, rough, ridged and pitted horizontally into an interesting and dynamic surface, upon which is sculptured and then painted in ivory-white a racing male figure. This is the work of a Russian, Anton Refregier, who contributes also book ends in the same technique.

Hugo Gnam is represented by two chairs, one of which is a slim dressing-table model painted white, which has a seat of somewhat saddle-like form with the horn toward the back, thus substituting for the usual wooden back of rails, slats or upholstery. The covering of soft green leather is attached with oval-headed brass tacks. The form effects a compromise between a stool and a chair.

A unique magazine table of bent metal has been made by Russel Wright. He has taken a sheet of this material and bent first downward for a distance a little less than the height of a large periodical, then carried it squarely up to a height of about 21 inches, then across for about 23 inches to form the table portion, and down again and up once more to shape a magazine pocket identical with that on the opposite side. The simplicity of the design and its suitability to the metal are admirable.

The exhibition as a whole shows a bend in the road, not a sharp turn but a gently curving divergence toward softer forms and a less blatant "functionalism" in design. H. J. K.

"Can't We Stretch our Budget around Two More Whittall Rugs?"

• Margaret asked her brand new husband.

"How big a stretch, darling?" "Oh! just enough to really complete the furnishing of our home.

"If you could only see the collection of Whittall rugs I saw today! They showed me just the one we need for our dining room. It was one of the new Whittall lustre rugs. Decorators recommend them especially to blend with the lighter woods . . . such as our maple table and chairs . . . then I want to get another one for the hall and the—"

"Just a minute," said Harry, assuming a good, stern, budget-shrinking look. "You can't have everything right away! Who'd you think you married—a millionaire?"

"Of course not, darling," answered Margaret sweetly . . . "but you men don't realize there's an art in selecting just the right rug for every room."

"Who said we don't?" said Harry gruffly. "Didn't I help pick out the Whittall rug your Mother and Dad gave us for a wedding present—and it's a peach, too!"

"Of course it is," said Margaret enthusiastically . . . "and I want you to help select our next Whittall rug, too. If every man took the interest in his home that you do . . . we might have better looking rugs in this world." (Clever girl.)

"Well, I don't know about that," continued Harry, warming to the subject, "but it's wear in a rug that comes first . . . remember what that salesman told us about the Whittall sidewalk test? How they put an Anglo Persian out on the sidewalk and let people tramp over it . . . for a whole week? That's the kind of selling talk that appeals to me."

"Just what I wanted to tell you, dear! The Whittall lustre rugs have been given the same kind of a sidewalk test . . . which proves they're made with the same care as the famous Anglo Persians. Their patterns, too, are all copied from rare old antique Persian rugs . . . just like our Anglo Persian."

"Umm" (this from Harry), "just what colors did they have in these lustre rugs anyway? Of course . . . it doesn't make any difference to me . . . still the room has got to look right, I suppose."

"They had all sorts of colors," answered Margaret, "and I saw a Whittall rug that was just right for the hall, too. But Harry . . . you're forgetting! You promised me you'd go over our budget and see—"

"If we could have some more Whittall rugs? Well . . . don't know . . . I'll think it over. But say . . . did they have anything especially nice in a rich, deep red rug . . . that's always been my favorite color . . . might have something like that in the hall . . . and then in the dining room . . ."

"I needn't worry about the budget, I guess," cooed Margaret, "it's stretched!"

• Whittall lustre rugs, Anglo-Persian or Anglo-Persian . . . recommended as a perfect setting for Margaret's maple furniture . . . are of the same high quality as the famous Anglo-Persians. Like all Whittall rugs, they are easy on any budget . . . but better still . . . their wide variety assures you of the correct rug for any decorative scheme.

Note: This is the second story of a series about Margaret . . . her new home . . . and her rugs.

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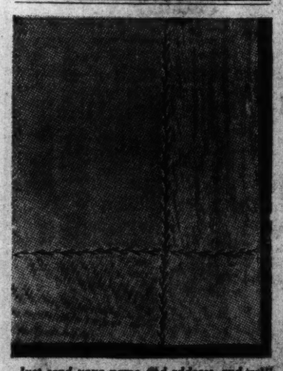

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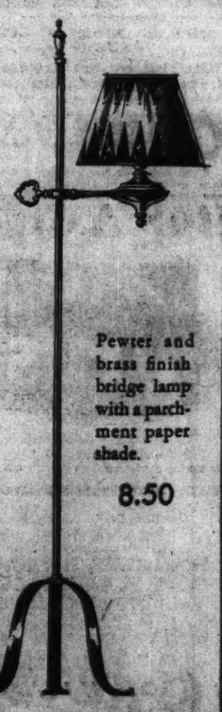
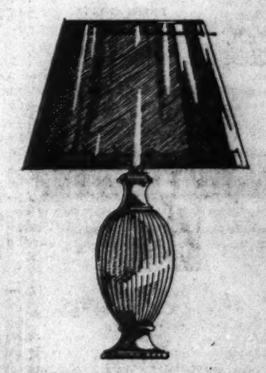
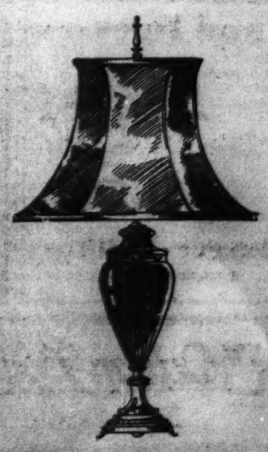


Pewter and brass finish bridge lamp with a parchment paper shade. 8.50

Pewter or brass finish Early American chimney lamp with parchment paper shade. 3.95



Pottery lamp with smart parchment paper shades in white, green, terra cotta and yellow. 7.50



Green, red or yellow pottery lamp with gold, tailored silk shade. 10.

Home Building Equipment Gardening

Gardening Among Chimney Pots

City Dwellers Who Would Dig May Take to the Roof

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALONG a semi-business street in the canyon of tall buildings, a lacy fringe of leaves met the eye on one particular sky line. This refreshing silhouette among the chimney pots was nothing less than a roof garden whose green border etched itself like an oasis in the desert.

A city roof, when necessary, can be a charming substitute for the porch, patio or garden. Public buildings, apartments, flats and even garage roofs are adaptable for the purpose. There are even landscape architects who specialize in making the roof "blossom like a rose." But the ambitious amateur with a little ingenuity can make his roof green and garden-like. It is possible to achieve "much in little," beauty with small expenditure, or, if preferred, to spend time and money upon equipment, as well as planting.

Probably the most ambitious of roof garden plans is to sod the entire surface with green lawn. This indeed calls for a substantial roof and the bringing up of much soil, as well as the problem of watering.

For the amateur, green fringes for the roof, in the form of plant or window boxes, potted plants, trees in tubs, vines clambering up trellises and walls, and small flower beds are effective, and easier both to arrange and to maintain.

Screening and Focus

The size of the space devoted to a roof garden and its shape will somewhat determine the planting scheme. In a limited area, an effect of spaciousness is nearly always desirable, for it is this feeling that refreshes the cramped city dweller in the smallest of inclosed gardens. Accordingly, the center of the roof garden is kept open, and planting confined to the edges. This is often a good scheme, too, for shutting out adjoining roofs and creating the illusion of privacy. If tall trees such as cypress, rubber plants, or bamboo are not practical, wire fencing, wire netting, or a tall trellis is useful for supporting vines. A privet hedge is sometimes successful. Most roofs have a good view from one angle, and something to be screened from another. Sometimes a pergola, tea house, or semi-sunroom such as a partially inclosed shelter can be so placed as to face the view, and shut out the undesirable. Such a simple expedient as a couch hammock may focus the outlook on the roof garden itself. Where center space needs to be conserved, a wall fountain instead of a central one may be used. The bit of color furnished by glazed tiles is delightful and may be further emphasized with flowers. Another space saver is the flower box placed along the parapet, and this fences the roof garden satisfactorily, also.

Where space is not limited, flower beds arranged in the center in oblongs or circles are lovely, in addition to those curving outward from walls. These roof flowers must be such as will flourish in shallow soil, if they are not kept in pots. Seeds which require over six inches are better planted in boxes or tubs. Such annuals as snapdragon, nasturtiums, marigolds, bachelor buttons, sweet Williams, larkspur and scabiosa are successful if sun, shade, wind and rain are all considered. A protected wall will do much to counteract the effect of wind. Then as in other gardens, these flowers must be fertilized. Perennials like phlox and yellow coreopsis may be tried. The writer has seen every variety of lantana from lavender tinted to orange growing in attractive roof gardens. Cannas may be stunted, but they will furnish vivid splashes of color.

In Sand

Sand is easier than heavier soils to bring to this type of garden, therefore bulbs which grow well in it may be the flowers chosen. Chinese lilies, crocus, jonquils, tulips, day lilies, gladiolus, watsonias, ranunculus (which need only 1½ inches covering), freesias, montbretias, tiger and Japanese lilies and iris in lovely variety from white to purple are suggestions. Gladiolus are among the taller bulbs to soften a wall, while iris are successful near a water spigot. The gay portulaca or the verbena, while not bulbs, lie flat in shallow sandy soil to make pleasing carpets. And where there are stucco walls and tiled roofs, try a few cacti for the sake of their interest and their blooms.

Quite the opposite is the water garden. But on a small scale it may be adapted to the roof. Six-inch pools and basins against walls, in corners or in the center, can be planted with water hyacinths and water poppies.

A predominance of green, however, is the chief need. Walls, if not tree-screened can be vine draped. Climbing fig clings to either brick or stucco. But trellises or netting are better for sweet peas, morning glories, Japanese hops, clematis, honeysuckle, Mexican vine, woodbine and ivy. These will adapt themselves to almost anything that needs disguise. It is really surprising how a single root in a tub will spread into an immense fan for relieving a wall with green.

In boxes, myrtle, wandering jew, ivy geraniums and ferns furnish more green, if such small flowers as pansies, sweet alyssum, agathea and ageratum are not used. Hanging baskets can be suspended from eaves, walls, chimney sides and pergolas.

Courtesy of English Country Life

A GLIMPSE INTO AN ENGLISH WALLED GARDEN

Where Not Only Lower Color and Height but Foliage Texture and Tone Are Considered for the Perennial Border.

The word "garden" comes from the Saxon and means inclosure. The English have kept this original meaning with exceptional charm, through generous use of hedges and walls.

Garden Bookshelf

How to Build and Plant Pools

How to locate, build and plant garden pools is likely to be of interest at one time or another to every amateur gardener, and there has been a genuine need for a practical book on the subject. "Garden Pools, Large and Small" by Leonidas Ramsay and Charles Lawrence (Macmillan, $2.50), is the kind of answer that one has wished for. It is a downright sort of book, written for the amateur who wishes to make or direct the making of a pool; yet at the same time it is sound reading for the owner of a large estate, were he to desire fundamentals quickly acquired concerning the water-garden lore of the landscape architect. The book gives details of pool construction, both for formal and informal water gardens, shows how to place water features in the landscape scheme, how to build tub gardens, how to stock the pool with fish and aquatic plants. Mosquito control and winter protection are included.

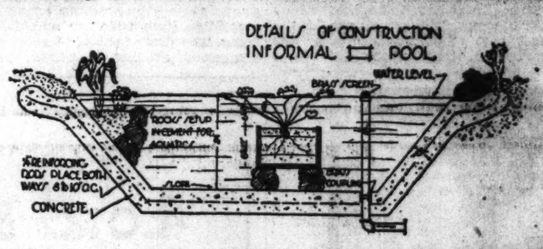


Diagram Showing Details of Construction for Informal Pool, With Box and Other Provision for Rooting Aquatics. From "Garden Pools Large and Small," by Ramsay and Lawrence, Published by Macmillan.

In addition to the worth of the attractive and story-telling photographs of actual gardens, the diagrams and charts are invaluable to the usefulness and interest of the book. From the first diagram, giving shapes for formal pools, to one near the end showing by a cross section of the pool the correct planting of a pond lily, the drawings and diagrams are practical and illustrative. The chapters on making the pool are, of course, valuable, but we find of rare interest the chapters on choosing and planting aquatic plants, the culture of these plants, and the suggestions for marginal planting. The book is easy reading, the chapters freely subtitled for quick reference, and the indexing practical and complete. It is a fine book on a special subject that is of interest to any gardener, and recommends itself to a place on the Garden Bookshelf.

* * *

Two Hobby Books

Speaking of "hobby books," here are two: "The Cactus Book," by A. D. Houghton (Macmillan, $2.25), and "Modern Roses," by J. Horace McFarland (also Macmillan, $5). The latter is really a horticulture dictionary of roses, if one might use such a term. It is made up entirely of an annotated check list of named roses, each rose being described as to type, name of originator or introducer, parentage, color, habits, prizes and other facts. The list is compiled from those published in American Rose Annuals of many years, and includes only varieties obtainable at the present time. Prepared for and sent to members of the American Rose Society, it is available to nonmembers also, and should be of use as a reference book to the amateur, the nurseryman, the hybridizer who is particularly interested in roses. Its value as a reference work lies in the fact that it includes in one complete list, approximately 2511 varieties described in uniform terms.

As for the cactus hobby, the world of indoor gardeners might well be divided into "those who do" and "those who don't." The DO crowd seem continually to add enthusiasts to their ranks. In fact, many of the most skeptical of the DON'TS have learned by experience that the quaint, spiney, unfamiliar little plants, once introduced into one's home, have an odd and winning way of captivating one's imagination. Result: Another of those who DO.

Would you learn the different kinds (so many more than one could imagine!)? Here are photographs, charts, lists with descriptions and habits added. Would you raise the quaintly humorous little things from seed? This book tells you how. Would you hybridize, propagate by cuttings, by grafting—in other words really have fun experimenting on any scale you wish, large or small? Here are chapters to act as guides. It is a book that contains a package of potential fun for the amateur—a new interest perhaps. Then of course there are chapters concerning the cactus in the rock garden, watering and care, even the cataloguing of varieties (if you would be more erudite). The photographs and descriptions of lovely blooms will astonish those who have seen only the wee desert gardens in city florists' windows. Hints on the horticultural history of the cactus itself, its adaptation to desert conditions, will stimulate the imagination. All of this included in one book might give the impression that here we have quite a tome of reading matter. Not so. The Cactus Book is essentially a chummy little hobby volume, under 150 pages including illustrations, easy reading of an hour or two but useful to stow upon the garden bookshelf for possible re-reading and reference. M. J. T.

Pansies From Seed

Easy Experimenting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM shady garden corners little pansy faces peer up at us with an appeal that is quite irresistible. It seems as if everyone loves pansies. While plants are easy to procure, the amateur who likes simple experimenting will enjoy raising them from seed. With attention to a few important details, success is practically assured, and one can count on at least 75 per cent germination. An early start must be made, however, if one would reap summer bloom.

For climates similar to that of the northern United States the seed should be sown in March in shallow boxes of light, loose, rich soil and placed in a sunny window of a warm room. Do not, however, keep too close and warm or the plants will grow weak and spindling and will not produce fine flowers. These little plants like an abundance of fresh, cool air. Take them out of doors on warm days or open the sash. When the plants have developed from four to six leaves, transplant to other boxes or cold frames, setting the plants from four to six inches apart. See that the young plants get plenty of fresh air and keep the soil loose and fine by cultivating frequently. By following this method you should have fine, stocky young plants to set out in beds when the maple trees are coming into leaf. They should begin to flower at once.

When the plants have been blooming for some time and the branches show a tendency to become long and straggly, cut them off, thus throwing strength into the new shoots which will be found starting near the center of the plant. For fertilizer, bone meal and pulverized sheep manure are recommended—either separately or combined.

Ruffled Giants

During recent years the pansy has improved greatly in size, form and variety of colors. In the matter of size, most seed houses now offer only the giant type. Include a few of the ruffled giants for variety. They are charming.

Try also some of the tufted pansies—Viola cornuta—especially if you are looking for something for a shady spot. The plants are very free-blooming and the colors are beautiful. The diminutive blossoms resemble the true pansy, while possessing the continuous blooming habit of the violet. The viola, too, is as easily grown from seed as the pansy. A bed of the well-known variety, "Jersey Gem," gives the effect of a mass of violas all in bloom at once. Try planting a few seeds of "Apricot" and "Snowdrop" along with "Jersey Gem"—the combination is lovely. The former is a rich apricot yellow, and the latter pure glistening white, with a yellow "eye." The violas come in solid colors only.

In the Autumn

By covering lightly in the autumn these plants will live through the winter, and sometimes will be found in bloom when the covering is removed in the spring. They will give satisfactory results, too, throughout the second season. It is well, however, to start a fresh supply of plants each year. There is also the alternative of starting the seed in July or August, wintering the small plants over in cold frames and transplanting to beds in the spring.

The hardy scabiosas gives us useful lavender-blue. Caucasica grows two feet tall, and bears its lacy flowers from June until frost. The variety alba bears flowers of an effective cream tone. Japonica is lavender-blue, and blooms from July until September. Both are useful for cutting.

Second Bathroom Proves Its Worth

Both as Convenience and Investment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IN MANY new houses two bathrooms are provided by the plans, as a matter of course. To bring up-to-date the old home, built some 10 years or more ago, with respect to plumbing conveniences often requires scheming to find space which can be utilized for a second bathroom.

Yet loan departments of banks find that the rentability and salability of a house is increased beyond the sum spent for the installation of this additional bath. Prospective buyers and renters are looking for two-bathroom houses, they say. Of the 22,000,000 houses in the United States, more than half were built eight years or more ago, and of these a large majority were given but one bathroom, the plumbing and heating industries bureau points out.

Even when renting or selling is not the object, other incentives speed the day for this remodeling. An extra relative or two added to the family circle, increasing congestion in a single bathroom; children growing up, requiring more privacy, to say nothing of the ever-greater demands for more comfort and ease in living—all point to this added convenience.

Odd places have been discovered in old houses, when it appeared that no extra space was available. The end of a hall which had been doing no special service in one case was partitioned off for a bathroom. In another home, an old clothes closet which had an outside wall with a small window proved just the spot. But where no nook or corner, such as these are found, there is still another solution.

Often bedrooms in old houses are unnecessarily large, with not enough closet room. In one situation like this, remodeling was devised where two large bedrooms adjoined. A strip about three feet wide was taken off one bedroom out of which a long narrow bathroom was made, having the tub recessed in the wall so that it jutted out into the adjoining bedroom. This protrusion in the center of the wall of the second bedroom left a space at each end of the tub for a clothes closet. Thus by taking a narrow strip off the adjoining sides of both bedrooms, a bathroom and two closets resulted.

Still another practice which gives added bathroom facilities even when there is no possible space large enough for a complete room, is to divide the fixtures between two rooms by having an extra lavatory in one bedroom and perhaps a shower stall in another, or by placing an extra lavatory on the first floor to save steps, especially when children's hands need to be washed often. Ready-made shower stalls are on the market which can be installed wherever one chooses.

A lavatory has been placed in the "powder puff room," an innovation on the first floor improvised under the old stairway. This little room, by the way, gives an excellent chance for bright, dashing colors in wall paper and individuality in furnishings. Here evening guests find it handy to brush up a bit without making the trip upstairs.

Having figured out in one's own way a suitable place for the extra plumbing fixtures, it is well to get a plumber's advice. He will scan the house for existing supply pipes and waste pipes. He will want to put the bath as near these as possible and will say that pipes should not run on the outside wall unless additional expense is reckoned for insulating. It is estimated roughly that about $50 will be added to the bill for piping if the new bathroom cannot be placed near existing pipes.

In computing the cost, three items will enter in: the fixture, decorating, and floor cost. It is estimated that a second bathroom can be placed in a house for a minimum of $400. This figure would likely mean a linoleum-covered floor, a waterproofed wall paper, a small wall-hung lavatory, a wash-down closet, and a built-in tub with no shower.

A finer room with good materials though not luxurious would range in price from $600 to $800, while a de luxe bathroom could go in price as high as you like with its marble lavatory, tile walls and floor, glassed-in stall for shower, and gold or silver fittings.

Gold-Banded Lily

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although most of the hardy lily bulbs should be planted in the fall of the year, Lilium auratum, the lovely gold-banded lily of Japan, is one of the exceptions. The best time of the year for planting the auratum bulbs is in the early spring. In selecting bulbs of this variety the large heavy ones should be chosen as they are usually the stronger ones.

No soil is too poor for the auratum—called in Japan the wild Mountain Lily—but it requires perfect drainage and plenty of moisture. The large auratum bulbs should be planted in their permanent location 12 inches deep in well drained soil with the surface shaded. This can be done by planting the bulbs among rhododendrons, azaleas and peonies. During a prolonged drought auratums should be watered once a day. When the flowers fade they should be cut off, to encourage bloom.

Although the distinguished lily family has really no poor relations the auratum is one of the richest in color and one of the most gorgeous in size and effect of all the lilies. It shows its bloom—six to 20 on a stem—of five petals of white with maroon spots and a broad band of gold through the center. In northern latitudes it blooms during July and August. The perfume of this lily is delightful and helps to make the auratum a lily personality in any garden—large or small. L. S. M.

For Next Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would enjoy the cheer of an orange bouquet of Chinese lanterns in your living rooms next winter, or the modernistic effect of the silver money flower in a black vase, you can easily grow these plants in your own garden. Both plants require little care and ordinary soil. The Chinese lantern may be started from a root; the money flower (lunaria or honesty) from seed.

The writer has found the scarlet pods of the Chinese lantern are most effective if one tints the stem green with water color or paint. The silvery disks of the money plant are enhanced if the stems are silvered.

Notes on Perennials

The heucheras have tufts of attractive foliage, from which spring foot-high stalks of flowers. They bloom at intervals all summer, and are ideal edging plants. Brizoides is pale pink, "Pluie de Feu" flaming red, Rosmondi coral-pink, and Perry's white are good sorts.

* * *

The improved marshmallows (hibiscus) are usually called Mallow Marvels. They grow tall and shrub-like. The red, pink, or white flowers, which resemble those of the hollyhock, appear during August and September.

Old-Fashioned 'Honesty'

One of the new decorative features for the winter bouquets so much in demand this season is the revival of the old, old garden plant Lunaria biennis, so named from the shape of its seed vessels. This plant, so dear to the gardeners in days gone by, is known by a variety of names—moonwort, honesty, monk's pennies and poor-man's pennies.

Lunaria biennis is a native of Germany and is mentioned by the earliest botanical writers. The flowers are blue and white, but the glory of the plant is its large oval, silvery seed pouches (like miniature moons), which are very ornamental and which will last a long time if kept dry.

These beautiful silvery seed pouches in sprays are effective combined with the orange-colored Chinese lanterns and bitter sweet. They are also attractive used with dried ferns and ornamental grasses. A bunch of them alone in a tall silver vase or a black glazed pottery jar will add interest to any living room. L. S. M.

Growing Vegetables Under Roofing Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Morgan, Colo.

All garden vegetables can be successfully grown in high altitudes, according to Mrs. Arta Wilhelm of Alamosa, Colo., who raised a beautiful flower and vegetable garden at her home, which is located at an altitude of 7500 feet above sea level. People living in high altitudes are handicapped by extremely cool nights and short growing seasons, but with several rolls of ordinary roofing paper she put her idea into practice with successful result.

She laid out her garden beds, the size of the roofing paper, and after planting her seed and arranging the irrigation ditches, she cut holes in the heavy paper to correspond with the places which she had planted. Her idea was that the heavy tar paper would keep the heat of the sun for many hours after it had set and thus keep the flower and vegetable beds warm, which is necessary for their growth. The heavy roof paper over the garden also smothered out the weeds in the garden and with plenty of water from her tiny irrigation ditches, she raised abundance of flowers and vegetables at this great altitude, while many of her neighbors who did not use the roofing paper in their gardens had small yields of flowers and vegetables. The same paper can be used for a number of years, as it can be stored in a dry place during the winter months.

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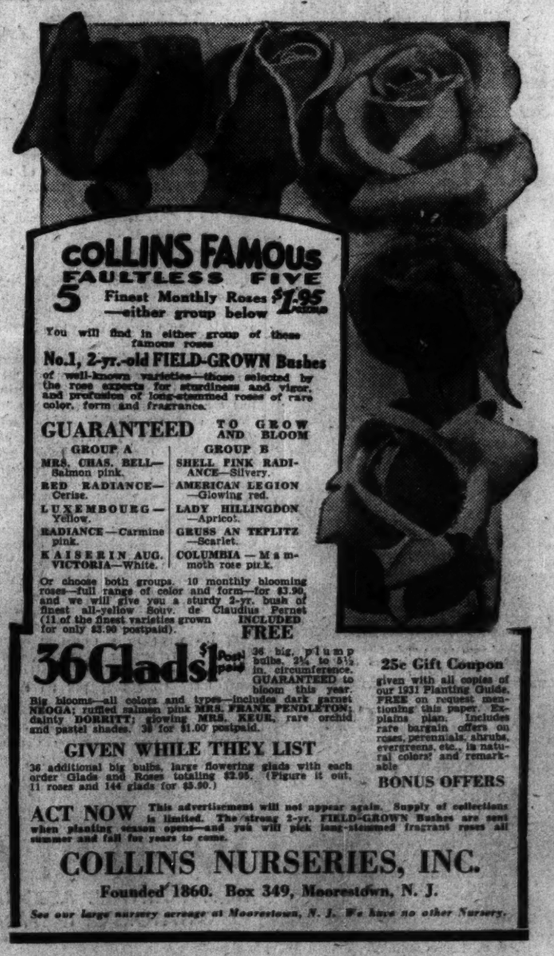

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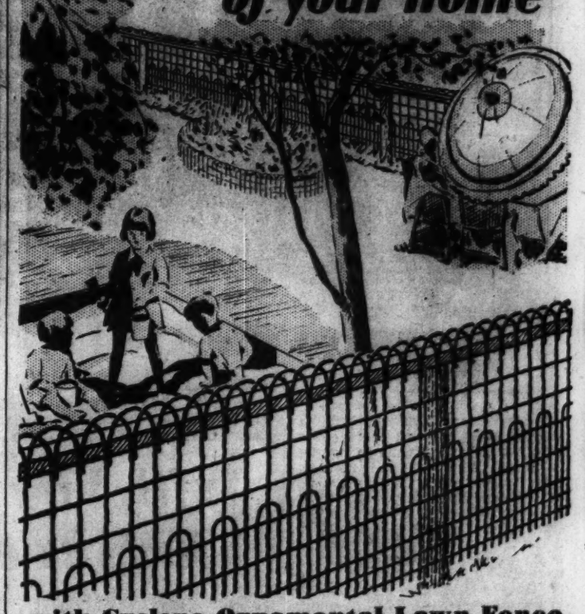

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THE HOME FORUM

The Beauty of the Bridges

EVERYBODY who has read the essays of Robert Louis Stevenson remembers his delightful eulogy of walking tours, especially the passage in which he vows that nothing is better at the end of a day's travel than to lounge before the inn door in the sunset, or "lean over the parapet of the bridge." Here is simplicity indeed; lounging at an inn door, taking one's ease in the sunset, a bridge to be leaned over, "to watch the weeds and the quick fishes."

Had Stevenson not been closely confined by his subject, which came to its climax the very next moment with a speculation, only a paragraph long, about the following day and the continuation of the walk, how delightfully he might have expanded on the peculiar and provocative fascination of any sort of bridge, old or new, not even excluding the bleak affair constructed of dingily painted iron and with the strictest economy. A Stevensonian theme, in fact; no essayist could better have expressed his feelings about some quaintly sturdy wooden bridge which for decades has borne its daily traffic without a groan or a creak; or about the grand old arch of stone that gave dignity to a sprawling, near-by hamlet ten centuries since, and gives dignity today to what is a hamlet no longer, but a compact and busy town.

Happily, other writers have made up for the loss of what might have been the most gallant and graceful of tributes to the bridges in English literature. Did not Charles Dickens, with a few characteristically sharp strokes of his pen at its most mordant, hint at their significance in "Little Dorrit"? You will remember that the description of Dorrit's humble daily routine is concentrated in a single passage:

> This was the life and this the history of Little Dorrit; . . . turning at the end of London Bridge, recrossing it, going back again, passing on to Saint George's church, turning back suddenly once more, and flitting in at the open outer gate and little courtyard of the Marshalsea.

And when Arthur Clennan made her acquaintance and escorted the girl across the river, he asks: "Will you go by the Iron Bridge, where there is an escape from the noise of the street?" And Little Dorrit answered, "If he pleased." He did please, and "though the morning remained squally, and the streets were miserably muddy, no rain fell as they walked towards the Iron Bridge." Later, she crosses London Bridge with her droll companion, Maggie, long after midnight. "Three o'clock, and half-past three, and they had passed over London Bridge. They had heard the rush of the tide against obstacles; had looked down, awed, through the dark vapor on the river; had seen little spots of lighted water where the bridge lamps were reflected, shining like demon eyes."

Few in our hurried, unreflective age have possessed the serenity and dignity to undertake the sensitive task of describing the fascination of bridges. For these trans-river structures are to be classed among the noble features of civilized existence, which not only serve the purpose for which they were built, but actually move men to high ambitions, dreams and poetry. Wordsworth, with his sonnet written on Westminster Bridge, was moved in this way; and in a far later time Mr. Thornton Wilder found in a bridge, "the finest in all Peru," the brooding theme of "San Luis Rey." It had been woven of osier by the Incas more than a century before, he recalls, "and visitors to the city were always led out to see it."

> It was a mere ladder of thin slats swung out over the gorge, with handrails of dried vine. Horses and coaches and chairs had to go down hundreds of feet below and pass over the narrow torrent on rafts, but no one, not even the Viceroy, not even the Archbishop of Lima, had descended with the baggage, rather than cross by the famous bridge of San Luis Rey. . . . The bridge seemed to be among the things that last forever; it was unthinkable that it should break.

Watch the ordinary traveler crossing a bridge—London Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, any great bridge—or speak to him of such a romantic structure as "The Old Tay Bridge" (grand name!), and you will see how irresistibly, in varying ways, of course, he shows his appreciation of and delight in its poetic enchantment. Part of the fascination is doubtless in the running water beneath, especially as a stream seems always to come to a focus as it reaches the bridges reflected gravely in its depths and shallows. Few people who pass over a bridge can resist the impulse to pause for a moment and lean on the parapet and stare down into the water.

And at evening, when the world is quiet with the peace of utter contentment, the men of the village will lounge there, as stolidly and intently as though they are counting every ripple on the moving stream. Fishes seek a bridge's sheltering shadows, and many a bird finds safe nesting under the arch. A bridge is as much a landmark as a church or a village green; distances are measured from it.

"The second house over the bridge," or "You'll find it before you come to the bridge"—so the friendly native of the neighborhood will say to the inquiring stranger. Thus to regard the world as centering in a suspended arch of stone or wood is surely to declare its uniqueness. Even the shabbiest bridge, or the smallest, that merely skips a brook, impresses its uniqueness on the thought of those who know it. Perhaps, deep down in them, they have a comfortable feeling that no longer do they require to ford the stream as their forefathers did; a comfortable feeling that deep, swift tides (imbued for them with all the importance of ocean) have been thwarted for their sakes. Or there may be some touch of the hidden strings of romance, for these peaceful inland waters are an unbroken link with the far coast and the Seven Seas.

An old bridge puts us in mind of Turner's painting of "The Fighting Temeraire." In that great work, as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has written, "Turner seized and rolled together in one triumphant moment the emotional effect of noble shipping and a sentiment as ancient and profound as the sea itself—human regret for transitory glory." The old ship is in the distance, lit by the sunset, just waiting. And like the ship, the strong wide-spanning bridges (Rudyard Kipling has sung the courage of the bridge builders) await with steadfast dignity whatever time and the tides may have in store for them. Beneath them pass the emblems of a new order, the impudent, fussy tugs, the dapper rowing-boats, whose occupants see little of the silent gray loveliness overhead that is to them hardly ever more than a convenience, sometimes a nuisance.

This different attitude to the bridges held by those who pass beneath instead of over them is not surprising, when we think about it. The stone bulwarks and overhanging archways dwarf us so emphatically, and we dislike being dwarfed. Rather would we mount the structure and gaze outward and downward from it instead of burrowing beneath it. We like to fancy it as a giant steed that we have mastered and mounted. We enjoy the exhilaration of such a vantage as a high parapet. Quite easily we feel ourselves to be surveying the world from a peak in Darien. T. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Editorial Board.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 3 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Magic of Talk

Those who have the privilege of hearing really good talk know that it is the most delightful of all the resources which the fortunate man commands. A genuine talk, free, spontaneous, sincere, and full of intelligence, is always a thing to be remembered. . . . It is a joy which effects a certain liberation in those who share it. A talk is often the starting-point in a brilliant or commanding career. Everybody recalls Hazlitt's account of his earliest hours with Coleridge, and how the magic of that rare mind wrought upon him until it seemed as if he had broken into a new world. The originative impulse which makes a man conscious of his power and confident in it sometimes comes from a book, but oftener from a talk. For a talk has the great advantage over a book of bringing the whole man into play. There is a flow of individual force, a free outgoing of personal energy, in talk, which give not only the full weight of the thought, but the entire impetus of the man; and to listen to a rare man in full and free talk is not only to get the measure of his mind, but to feel the charm of his temperament. . . .

There is an impression that writers put their best thought into books; but those who know the makers of books care, as a rule, more for the men than for the work they have done. There are, it is true, a few men from whom the gift of familiar and telling speech is withheld, and whose thought flows freely only from the point of the pen. Such men are so rare, however, that they confirm the almost universal possession of the genius for talk by men who hold genius in any other form. As a rule, the talk of men of letters is superior to their writing, and possesses a charm which their work fails to convey.—HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, in "My Study Fire."

Courtesy of Detroit Institute of Arts

My Daughter Elizabeth. From a Painting by Frank Weston Benson

The Bible as a Guide Book to Palestine

The books on Palestine are as the sands of the seashore for multitude, yet none, either ancient or new, has yet usurped the preëminence occupied by the Book of the Jews, the Bible. Of its religious, moral, or literary qualities this is not the occasion to descant. I would comment upon another of its merits, as a Guide Book to Palestine. As such, no less than as an inspirational volume, it cannot be surpassed. It is more comprehensive than the best Baedeker, and far, far more interesting. It provides one not only with a description of the land, which for faithfulness, as well as poetry, cannot be matched elsewhere, because it was written by people who actually lived therein, but also with its early history; and so intimately are record and narrative interwoven that one explains the other, and the highest aim of any Guide Book is attained, namely, to place the visitor in tune with his surroundings, physical and human. Not merely "background" so beloved of the tourist anxious to extract the maximum pleasure from his fleeting impressions in a foreign country, but the truest, though also the most romantic background.

No other Guide Book's illustrations can compare in vividness and fidelity with the pen-pictures of the Bible, sketched with the loving hand of genius. No collection of Palestine folklore can stand in the same rank with the Bible parables. Thousands of novelists from Gilbert Parker backward have laid their scenes in the Holy Land, but none have neared the simplicity and emotion of the Bible love stories, while its poems which reflect in imagery and metaphor as well as delineation the grandeur of the nature of the country, have not been paralleled in their sublimity.

What are the desiderata of a Guide Book? That it describes the physical features, the past development, and the ethnography of the country, and in good writing. These the Bible provides in full measure. Whether traveling by rail, motor or foot, it is an essential companion. How shall one understand Jerusalem without the Books of Kings on the one hand and the Psalms on the other? To pass down Kedron or into the Garden of Gethsemane, to climb Olives or compass Moriah, to see Jordan or Kinnereth without this supreme handbook is as though to visit Britain in ignorance of the English language. If you are interested in the excavations at Megiddo or Mizpah, Ophel or Kiriath Sefer, you cannot dispense with the story of those places contained in the Scriptural chronicle, which serves as a guide and interpretation to the diggers themselves. Perhaps you are fond of strategy and concerned to know the strong and weak points of Palestine—then you must comprehend the victories and defeats of the Israelites from the Bible narrative. And if neither the religion nor the archæology, nor the history, nor the wars, but the sheer beauty of the country attracts you, then dip into the same book with its compelling phrases—the Majesty of Carmel, the wailing of the cypress tree, the cloud as a garment, the dancing of the hills.

There can be no doubt that the Bible would be more popular as a Palestine Guide Book if it were not for its sacred character. Like those Jews who will not use Hebrew for secular purposes, because it is the language of prayer, many people relegate the Scriptures to church and fail to perceive the human side of their wonderful story. Yet if the Holy Land is also regarded as one, albeit the most interesting, country among others, then the Bible should be considered also as one of the Guide Books to it, albeit the best. For it is not a railway time-table and the name of the banks that one seeks in a guide can be obtained five minutes after your arrival in the country. But the value of water and the significance of rain; which was the grain area; that men fished in Galilee, and gathered olives by beating them; which fruits the soil yields, and what the country lacks—these and a thousand other germane details the Bible explains. It provides not merely the completest list of place names but a commentary on their history, indicates their root meaning and makes them alive once more.

Unlike other Guide Books the Bible, the more one reads it, the greater is its fascination, and perused in Palestine, as a book about the Land of Israel, it reveals itself as epic and lyric, drama and song. One discovers not only the heart beat of the country beneath the layers of centuries; one uncovers also the secrets of the ancient texts. For not only is the Bible the Guide par excellence to Palestine; Palestine is also a key to the Bible. The tourist literature on this strip of the earth has reached remarkable dimensions, but it has not produced as fine a work as that which introduces itself,—"In the beginning God. . . ." Nor has any history or geography of Palestine achieved its object so exactly and movingly as the Bible. And to crown all, this gem of Palestine writings, this perfect Guide to that mysterious entrancing land, is, in any language, the lowest priced publication in the world.

Alaskan Spring

Alaska's way, in our great valley of the Middle North, is to drop her children straight from winter into summer. We're used to that, and though we sometimes miss the slower coming of green Aprils and soft Mays that usher in the less intensive summers of more temperate zones, because we are Alaskan sourdoughs we have learned both to expect and to enjoy her startling, paradoxical, swift, temperamental shifts.

In the Coast towns there's sometimes very little and a but gradual change between the relatively warm moist winters and relatively cool moist summers, due to the automatic well-regulated control of that year-round heating system with which they are equipped. But in the Interior, where we are shut off from that warm-water system by the highest peaks that rise on the North American continent, the seasonal changes are very marked. . . .

One day your roof and lawn are covered with, apparently, an undiminished blanket spread of snow. Then—as by magic—somehow—swiftly—the snow has gone. Some time that week you're startled by great, shrieking, long-continued blasts of the fire whistles and a mad ringing of the church bells. School is instantly dismissed—it has to be! For no one . . . will miss this greatest spectacle of all the North. You and all the neighbors pile out of houses as fast as you can scamper and run to the river bank to watch fascinated—no matter how often before you may have seen it—that terrifying and tremendous spring opening of nature's piled-up winter forces. Great cakes of blue-white glistening ice are rushed along or tossed like chips or piled up high in toppling masses that grind and splinter and roar in passage like the day-long reverberations of massive near-by gun fire. And neighbor shouts to neighbor, above the din and clamor—"Summer's here!"—MARY LEE DAVIS, in "Uncle Sam's Attic."

March Moor

Weary of walls, I have fled to the open moorland,
Tired of books, I have sought the sky and the sea;
Rough brown moor, blue ocean, measureless heavens—
These I have longed for; these will companion me.

Here I can lean, and the arms of the wind uphold me;
Here I can shout, and the ramping waves reply;
Free as the spume that breaks on the battered ledges—
Only the gulls, the wind on the moor, and I.

ALICE LAWAY GOULD.

ALTHOUGH Frank Weston Benson, N. A., is best known as an etcher, his rare portraits possess a singular distinction. His painting of "My Daughter Elizabeth," like other portraits of his daughters, shows a delightful freshness, a feeling of springtime, of strong, eager youth, a dignified but quite unsophisticated poise.

It has been said that Benson exhibits the same mastery over white which another American portrait painter, John Singer Sargent, had acquired over black. Surely the broad rolling shade hat, and the simple summer dress are here very beautifully suggested, while the play of sunlight accentuates the deep tones of the jacket and the little fluttering ribbon.

The painter of this lovely portrait was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and began the study of art at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, in which, some years later, he was to be a valued and inspiring instructor. Afterward, at the Académie Julien in Paris, he studied under Boulanger and Lefebvre.

He is both a student and lover of nature, and is recognized as one of the greatest living masters in the portrayal of wild birds. Aside from his great technical skill, the exceptional decorative quality of all his compositions, whatever the medium, is especially noticeable.

In the Library of Congress at Washington are two delightful frescoes by Mr. Benson called "Three Graces" and "Four Seasons."

Whittier Visits Boston

One of the poet's most entertaining reminiscences of his boyhood was the story of his first visit to Boston. . . . One can easily see how his imagination glorified the natural expectations of a country boy, and when the time arrived how the whole household lent itself to furthering so great an expedition. He was not only to have a new suit of clothes, but they were, for the first time, to be trimmed with "boughten buttons," to the lad's complete satisfaction, his mind being fixed on these as marking the difference between town and country fashions. When the preparations were made, his fresh homespun costume, cut after the best usage of the Society of Friends, seemed to him all that heart could desire, and he started away bravely by the coach to pass a week in Boston. His mother had not forgotten to warn him of possible dangers and snares; it was then that he made her a promise which . . . he always most sacredly kept—that he would not enter a playhouse. As he told the story, it was easy for a listener to comprehend how many good wishes flew after the adventurer, and how much wild beating of the heart he himself experienced as the coach rolled away; how bewildering the city streets appeared when he found himself at the brief journey's end. After he had reported himself to Mrs. Greene, and been received with most affectionate hospitality, and had promised to reappear at teatime, he sallied forth to the great business of sight-seeing.

"I wandered up and down the streets," he used to say. "Somehow it wasn't just what I expected, and the crowd was worse and worse after I got into Washington Street, and when I got tired of being jostled, it seemed to me as if the folks might get by if I waited a little while. Some of them looked at me, and so I stepped into an alleyway and waited and looked out. Sometimes there didn't seem to be so many passing, and I thought of starting and then they'd begin again. 'Twas a terrible stream of people to me. I began to think my new clothes and the buttons were all thrown away. I stayed there a good while." (This was said with great amusement.) "I began to be homesick. I thought it made no difference at all about my having those boughten buttons."—ANNIE FIELDS, in "Authors and Friends."

La Salle Visits the Taensas

About three hundred miles below the town of the Arkansas, they stopped by the edge of a swamp. Here, as their two guides told them, was a path that led to the great town of the Taensas. Tonty and Membre and others were sent to visit it. Their men shouldered the birch canoe through the swamp and launched it on a lake which had once been of the channel of the river. At length they reached the town, and Tonty had seen naught like it—large square brick buildings with dome-shaped roofs. Two of them were very large. One was the home of the chief and the other was a Temple or House of the Sun.

Tonty and Membre visited this Chief. His tribe was the Taensas, and they were affable, distinguished in bearing, and hospitable. They were received in the Chief's lodge. The Chief was seated with three of his wives at his side, and sixty old men in white cloaks of mulberry bark made his court. He received their gifts, treated them with high honor, and addressed them graciously.

Tonty made brief reply, for he wished La Salle to speak to them and he said so. His master would presently pay his respects—he was a friend of the King of France, the greatest country in the world. In numbers it had fifty times the population of the whole American continent, and had vast cities, while this of the Taensas, though grand, was but the head of a pin to a kettle; and yet this was the finest native town, and the people the most advanced he or his friends had seen. . . .

The next day the Chief came to La Salle's camp at the river-side in great pomp for a native. He was preceded by a master of ceremonies and six attendants to clear the path for him, and carried an awning to shield him from the sun. He was clothed in a white robe, preceded by two men with fans of white plumes, and a third carried before him two plates of bright copper.

Then ensued a scene of beauty and friendliness. La Salle spoke eloquently, and the Chief with great dignity and force replied, and concluded by saying: "We give you our hearts and our love. We bury the hatchet of war. We are brothers. We are at peace." They all feasted and La Salle gave presents, and they embraced at last and said farewell.—GILBERT PARKER, in "The Power And the Glory."

Det rette arbeidsmotiv

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

TENKERE er enige om at arbeide er en velsignelse for menneskeslekten; og fremtredende menns og kvinners erfaring har bevist at det er mulig å yde en uhyre mengde arbeide uten utmattelse eller mental overanstrengelse, når motivet for dette arbeide er rent og inspirert av kjærlighet til Gud og mennesker. Det er derfor sørgelig å se så mange velmenende mennesker tynget ned av arbeide som forekommer dem ikke bare endeløst, men også utakknemlig. Hvor ofte høres ikke denne klage: "Jeg har det så travelt; jeg har ikke tid!" Når følelsen av å være overlesset trenger sig inn på oss, kan vi være sikre på at vi kan overvinne den ved å tenke riktig og ved å nekte å la oss påvirke av det kjødelige sinns suggestioner, da der i Guds rike hverken kan være lediggang eller overdreven virksomhet; der er fullkommen likevekt, fullkommen rytme.

Da nedskriveren av dette først tok fatt på studiet av Christian Science, var presset efter endt arbeidsdag nesten overveldende og førte med sig en tretthet som grenset til utmattelse. Det var umulig å nyte adspredelser og selskapelige fornøielser; hver aften blev tilbragt i tvungen hvile, i forberedelse for en ny anstrengende dag. Christian Science lærte den studerende å analysere og bringe klarhet i tanken; og da hjelp blev søkt på denne måte, kom erkjennelsen av at de motiver som tilskyndet til overarbeide, ofte var en trang til å bli rost og ønsket om å overgå andre. En sterk følelse av ydmykelse fulgte med denne opdagelse; men disse utiltalende motiver av ærlig erkjent og en iherdig anstrengelse gjort for å befri bevissthetens for dem. Resultatet var meget tilfredsstillende. Det blev bevist at den hårde arbeidsgiver var uriktig tenkning. Renset for disse falske motiver, som i årevis hadde været forklædd som samvittighetsfullhet, blev dagens arbeide lett og lykkelig fullført. Følelsen av press forsvant; hittil uopdagede evner kom til syne hos andre, og kolleger, som følte den forandrede tanke, samarbeidet som aldri før. Problemet var løst.

Den travle forretningsmann og slitte husmor kan være tilbøielige til å betvile muligheten av lindring ved denne fremgangsmåte; men der kan visselig ikke skje nogen skade ved at man nøie undersøker de motiver som er virksomme i ens bevissthet. Ofte bringer Bibelens lære klart frem at en følelse av byrde ikke er pålagt av Gud, og derfor må være et tegn eller symptom på uriktig tenkning. En filosof fra Nyengland har engang sagt at han kjente få menn som eide et gårdsbruk, men mange som eides av gårdsbruket.

Det fellende motiv kan også være det menneskelige ønske om å beskytte en man er glad i, mot arbeidets disiplin, eller der kan være en altfor streng definisjon av en god husmors plikter, eller en overdreven følelse av de "goder" den opvoksende slekt har krav på. Under en eller annen sådan lumsk forkledning kan villfarelsen virke i ens bevissthet. Den kjensgjerning rokkes ikke at en følelse av byrde er uforenelig med menneskets rette forhold til dets himmelske Fader. Det er materialitetens Farao som i våre dager sier til menneskeheten hvad fordum den egyptiske Farao sa: "Gå hen til eders byrder! (eldre bibeloversettelse). . . . Legg tungt arbeid på disse mennesker, så de har nok med det." Før eller senere må alle erkjenne at mennesket "kun er det fredfulle Sinns ydmyke tjener," som Mary Baker Eddy skriver (s. 119) i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.

Studiet av Christian Science, som utfolder Bibelens lære, setter hver enkelt i stand til i sin egen erfaring å bevise at all sann visdom og vilje, så vel som all makt, utgår fra det guddommelige Sinn, Gud. Derved gir Christian Science den studerende et fast standpunkt ut fra hvilket han kan granske livets mangfoldige forhold. En vidunderlig fred og ro kommer til det hjerte som er forvisset om at allmektig Kjærlighet hersker uinnskrenket. At man bare er en enhet i den uendelige plan, bare en kanal hvorigjennem den guddommelige virksomhet strømmer ut—hvor hjelper ikke den tanke til å fjerne all følelse av press og overanstrengelse, alle små bekymringer og det personlige ansvars byrde!

Under bestrebelsen for å nå frem til den rette mentale holdning og således sikre sig det rette motiv med hensyn til daglige plikter, er der megen hjelp å få gjennem overveielsen av disse ord, som Mrs. Eddy har satt inn i sitt budskap til Moderkirken for 1900 (*Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, s. 3): "Når et menneske er som det skal være, er dets tanker riktige, virksomme og fruktbringende; det taper selvet i kjærlighet, og kan ikke høre sig selv, medmindre det taper akkorden."

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A Mezzotint Artist

The art of engraving in mezzotint, first practised about 1641, found its highest expression during the American colonial period in the work of Peter Pelham, who flourished in Boston during the first half of the eighteenth century. In this art or process a highly polished copper plate is scratched or roughened in crisscross fashion over its entire surface with a toothed tool known as a "rocker" or "cradle," until the plate if inked and printed from would render uniform velvety-black impressions. The design to be engraved is then transferred to this "burred" surface by a tracing process, and the engraver scrapes, burnishes and otherwise treats the surface until the desired effects of light and shade to appear in the print are obtained. Mezzotint engraving is a form of intaglio work, and in general the printing is done in the same way as in the case of a plate engraved in line or stipple. While often printed in a single color, mezzotints also admit of exquisite effects in several colors, which are achieved in one printing. To accomplish this, the artist-printer applies the various colors to the plate with his finger tips, and when in his judgment it is sufficiently inked an impression is taken.

It is perhaps significant that the first and the last American prints of marked artistic quality were mezzotints. Peter Pelham was the first of our engravers to work in this medium. . . . This artist, for certainly an artist he was, did much to foster the production of engravings in America and the publication of prints. Peter Pelham was born in England, and settled in Boston prior to 1727. He married the widowed mother of John Singleton Copley, and probably instructed his young stepson in the art of drawing, painting, and engraving. Copley issued a mezzotint engraving which, in the opinion of noted collectors, seems to bear out this assumption. Pelham was the first engraver in America to work in mezzotint, and examples of his work are today great rarities and are highly prized.—CARL W. DREPPARD, in "Early American Prints."

Right Motive in Work

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THINKERS are agreed that work is a blessing to the human race; and the experience of notable men and women has proved that tremendous labors can be performed without fatigue or mental distress when the motive of these labors is pure, and love to God and man its inspiration. It is, therefore, sad to see so many well-intentioned people weighed down by work which seems to them not only endless but thankless. How frequently the plaint is heard, "I am so busy; I have no time!" When the sense of being overburdened obtrudes itself, we may be sure that we can overcome it by thinking correctly and by refusing to be swayed by the suggestions of the carnal mind, since in God's kingdom there can be neither idleness nor supersactivity, but perfect balance, perfect rhythm.

When the writer first took up the study of Christian Science, the stress of a business day was very nearly overwhelming, bringing weariness almost to the point of exhaustion. Recreation and social pleasures could not be enjoyed; every evening was spent in enforced rest, in order to prepare for another strenuous day. Christian Science taught the student how to analyze and clarify thought; and when relief was sought in this way, the recognition came that frequently the motives impelling overwork were love of praise and the desire to excel others. A keen sense of humiliation resulted from this discovery; but these undesirable motives were honestly recognized and a determined effort made to rid consciousness of them. The result was most gratifying. It was proved that the hard taskmaster was wrong thinking. Purified of these false motives, which had for years masqueraded in the guise of conscientiousness, the day's work was accomplished happily and easily. The sense of pressure was removed; hitherto undiscerned capabilities appeared in those around, and fellow employees, feeling the changed thought, coöperated as never before. The problem was solved.

The hurried business man and jaded housekeeper may be inclined to question the possibility of relief by this method, but certainly no harm could be done by closely scrutinizing the motives operating in one's consciousness. Frequently the teachings of the Bible make it plain that a sense of burden is not God-ordained, and therefore must be an indication or symptom of erroneous thinking. A New England philosopher once said that he knew of few men who owned farms, but many who were owned by farms.

Again, the mistaken motive may be the human desire to shield a loved one from the discipline of work; or there may be a too rigid definition of good housewifery, or an exaggerated sense of the "advantages" required by a growing family. In some such subtle guise error may operate in one's consciousness. The fact remains that a sense of burden is incompatible with man's right relation to his heavenly Father. It is the Pharaoh of materiality which says to humankind today, as the Egyptian Pharaoh of old said: "Get you unto your burdens. . . . Let there more work be laid upon the men, that they may labour therein." Sooner or later all must acknowledge that man "is but the humble servant of the restful Mind," as Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 119) in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The study of Christian Science, unfolding the teachings of the Bible, enables each one to prove in his or her own experience that all true wisdom and volition, as well as all power, proceeds from the divine Mind, God. Thereby Christian Science gives the student a fixed standpoint from which to scan the multitudinous affairs of life. A wonderful peace and calm descends on the heart that is assured of the absolute reign of omnipotent Love. To be just a unit in the infinite plan, just a channel for the outflow of the divine activity—how this thought helps to remove all sense of stress and strain, all petty worries and the burden of personal responsibility!

In the endeavor to gain the correct mental attitude and so assure oneself of the right motive in regard to daily duties, much help may be gained from pondering these words, included by Mrs. Eddy in her "Message to The Mother Church for 1900" (p. 3): "When a man is right, his thoughts are right, active, and they are fruitful; he loses self in love, and cannot hear himself, unless he loses the chord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Capacity for Adventure

Across Africa on Foot, by Ronald A. Monson. London: Elkin, Mathews & Marrot. 18s.
Green Hell, by Julian Duguid. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.

IT IS common knowledge that people who are bored with the monotony of civilization and who have a taste and capacity for adventure, have also a weakness for the one thing that has above all taken adventure's edge off—the publicity "stunt." The "lone flight" ceases, in a special and important sense of the word, to be "lone" when it becomes the central interest of millions of people. The voyage to America by Columbus was all the more profoundly an adventure because few people took any notice of it at the time.

But over and over again now one hears expeditions starting at the tops of their voices, so that one is inclined to write a prophetic essay entitled "By Megaphone to the Moon." The subject, however, has such wide implications that we must content ourselves here with two observations: one, that travelers, adventurers, hunters of anything from minnows to big game must be allowed their double ration of vanity; two, that the vanity of the really great travelers transforms itself into a noble, eagle-like loneliness rather than into oratorical gregariousness—is great enough to dispense with publicity altogether. And the quality which brings such men close to "our business and bosoms," when they write their books, is their essential humility.

Cape to Cairo

This quality is more evident in Mr. Duguid's book, in spite of its melodramatic title, than in Mr. Monson's. The latter may be doing himself an injustice, but his matter and manner suggest that there is a good deal of the "stunt" traveler in him. He is showman to his own great feat of strength and endurance, but has somehow missed telling us all the things we want to know. A man does not walk those 7000-odd miles from the Cape to Cairo without meeting a wide variety of people. Yet, although there are people in Mr. Monson's book, they are little more than names and labels. The important thing to Mr. Monson was the stunt of being the first white man to walk from the Cape to Cairo, and it has made his Africa ordinary. He is a good journalist, knows how to play up appropriate phases of the trek, conscientiously interviewing himself as he goes along; a "foot-slogger" whom we can respect, but one who does not arouse our imagination or enlarge our experience.

Mr. Duguid has his title to blame if, at first glance, we take him to be a dull sensation-monger. He is nothing of the kind. His book is actually one of the best travel books we have read for years. It is vivid, exciting, and has a very considerable literary quality. Although concerned with arduous personal adventure, it is refreshing in its modesty and humor. The center of the narrative is the author, of course, but he is the man carrying the torch and throwing its light on a scene of great wonder. With three other companions, he traveled from Buenos Aires up the Paraguay River to explore the Bolivian Chaco, the forest region that lies below the Andes and merges with Brazil. They chose to follow the route first taken in 1557 by Nuño de Chavaz, who set out from Asuncion with 300 soldiers, two priests and five women, went up the Paraguay, landed at Lake Gaiba and cut their way through 500 miles of pathless forest to found the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Courage of the Innocent

Mr. Duguid and his party had the courage of the innocent. There was some adventure with lawless Indians; but Mr. Duguid's expectation that all the wild beasts of the forest would close with the party was happily not realized. The party traveled with their mules, at first overconfident. The forest deceptivity "looked lived in." The beauty and wild richness of the scene lulled them and "time passed like a cloud." No one would have suspected the lack of water. But the travelers soon got to know the subtle variety of the forest's moods. There was the moment of dawn, "uprising, cool as a mountain stream where heat is the order of each blazing day . . . Flights of parrots came screaming out of the eastern sky so as to drink their fill before the midday sun drenches the forest. . . . Blue and gold, delicate and fresh, like pale enamel in an aura of sharp scents—that is the everlasting miracle of a tropical dawn." And then full day, when the sun is as hot as a forest fire, passing to the alert silences of the night with a gaudy moon rising and the fireflies dancing.

And apart from Mr. Duguid's fine ability to bring that fantastic scene living into the imagination, there is his capacity for describing character. Not only does he make the members of the party living creatures for us, but he can draw in a few words an unforgettable picture of a Spanish or Indian community and its life, and innumerable sketches of the bizarre men and women he had business with on the journey. The whole narrative shines with life and light. Mr. Duguid is not unworthy of the traditions of the great travelers. One thing only one misses in his book—a really good map. The sketch maps included tell one little or nothing.

V. S. P.

Jacket Design by Wilfred E. Jones for T. S. Stribling's "The Forge."

The Unromantic South

The Forge, by T. S. Stribling. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

IN "The Forge" T. S. Stribling has written a realistic novel of the South in the time of the Civil War. The scene is mainly Alabama. The greater part of the framework is supplied by family life among those who lived on the indeterminate edge between plantation owners and poor farmers. There are glimpses of an opulent manorial plantation, harsh, brief insets of cabin life in the hills, flashes of army and hospital experience, Ku Klux raids, Negro gatherings—all of which give such amplitude and diversity to the picture that it seems to be representative of the South of the '60s; but the interest is constantly centered in the household of old Jimmie Vaiden, who had been a blacksmith before he was a landed man.

In the great log house, half fort, half home, Pap Vaiden laid down the law to his wife Laura, his large family of grown or nearly grown sons and daughters, and his slaves. None of the Vaidens understood any of the others, except possibly little Mother Vaiden. Each lived on his island of personal isolation, and yet all shared continuously in a noisy, argumentative, haphazard existence. They were all busy, yet the hard work was all done by the slaves. They managed to have a sort of profusion in their living, but the Vaiden account at the crossroads store had not been balanced in a quarter of a century.

The war came. It pretty thoroughly upset the whole Vaiden existence, and the existence of Alabama, yet it was never—to them or to their neighbors—anything except a very limited personal experience. They never saw it in the large, and for the most part they had scant conception of campaigns or even of issues, except as events brought these home to them in the form of deprivation and grief. The Vaidens in time of war were still the Vaidens—one instance of Stribling's realism.

Events are crowded and not developed to the utmost of their latent dramatic possibilities. This may indicate a weakness in narrative construction, but it makes the realization of actual living all the stronger. It is in fact, part and parcel of Stribling's theory of art. He has followed the experience of several of the Vaiden children singly: Marcia, Miltiades, Polycarp, Augustus, even Gracie, who though a quadroon was a Vaiden. Each is in love and is loved in varying fashion; to each of them war does something, though none but the unformed lads Polycarp and Augustus are essentially changed by it.

Mr. Stribling is a Southerner. He is writing about characters who perhaps were like people known to his own immediate ancestors or their friends. He understands, one must believe, the feeling of the Southerner toward the black folk that he owned; he seems to understand the black folk themselves, and tells with special intensity the tale of the girl Gracie, who had been brought up in the big house and was more white than black. But Stribling's writing is particularly objective. He almost never praises or blames. He records. Once in a while there is a flare of anger against the Union army for their burning and raiding; certainly there is pathos in the story of Gracie; but the author is reporter, not preacher. Very rarely, in the modst of this realistic, sometimes grim, sometimes humorous narrative, there occurs an unwonted trace of poetry, as in his account of what a bundle of old store-bills meant to Pop Vaiden and his wife—a record of the strange, insensible mutations of life symbolized by the goods they bought. Always there is more than a trace of poetry in Marcia Vaiden's feeling, vague and unanalyzed, that she was capable of idealization and selflessness.

"The Forge" is the first of a cycle of novels in which Mr. Stribling plans to portray the upheaval of the civilization that had flowered in the South. Like Ellen Glasgow, he believes that the South has suffered by reason of the romantic glamour thrown over it in writings of her earlier, too blindly devoted sons and daughters. "Birthright," which he wrote nearly a decade ago, faced squarely away from romantic tradition. Some of his South American tales have been sheer romance, but these are only vacations from his serious business of writing about his own country as he thinks it really is, or was.

The Disappearing Windmill

Old Windmills of England, by H. Thurston Hopkins, with an Introduction by Arthur Beckett. New York: Parson. $6.

AT the outset Mr. Hopkins issues an explanation and a warning of the allurements of his text. "This book," he observes, "is for the lover of things old and gracious." Therefore let the reader beware. Unless he shares "the love and knowledge of the countryside, where the sites and names of the fields, manors and villages, with only slight alterations, have remained unchanged for 600 years," he will fail to understand the impulse which led the author to write of the vanishing windmills and watermills of England. If his taste veers toward the modern and the transitory, this book, with the odor of antiquity upon it, is not for him. Just consider: the oldest working windmill in England, Outwood Post-mill in Surrey, has been for 200 years in the family of its present owner, who possesses deeds to trace the mill back to its first owner, Thomas Dudgen, 1665.

Proudly, painstakingly, the author follows the development of windmills from their earliest phase, that is to say from a pounding-stone and a hollowed rock. Learnedly he discourses of querns, which are said to have originated in Italy in the second century B. C.; of Roman corn mills "with upper and nether stones five feet in diameter, and worked with slave labor." He reminds his readers of how Cormac mac Art, King of Ireland in the third century, sent over to England for a millwright to come and construct a mill on the stream called Nith, close under the hill of Tara. Watermills, he tells us, "can be traced back to times of remote antiquity but the windmills can only be traced back to the twelfth century in Europe." The earliest known representation of a windmill in England appears on a brass in St. Margaret's Church, at King's Lynn, its date being 1349.

Mr. Hopkins's description of windmills, their parts and their functions, is as bewilderingly intricate as that lengthy account of the species of whale in "Moby Dick." To the average person, there are just whales—and windmills. Little does he suspect that mills are clearly differentiated in type. Just for example: If a Sussex man were called across the border into Surrey to build a mill, it would be a Sussex mill and possess fertures unfamiliar to a Surrey man. As for the inside region of a windmill, to the average man it is terra incognita. Whenever has he heard of such ancient and primitive tools as spudgels, bilboes, biddles, tedders, pritchels and fag-hooks? Although all these pertain to the proper activities of windmills.

Thus the placid stream of adventure ambles from one county of England into another, attributing to scores of mills as many histories and personal anecdotes. One learns of the problems which confront the man who would dwell in a windmill—how hard it is to keep out the elements and to keep in the heat. One views a mill in cross-section, showing precisely how it is all planned, story upon story. Along the way one cons agreeable, reminiscent bits of pertinent verse. One accepts as satisfying, too, the author's explanation that it is the natural resemblance which a windmill bears to a sea-going vessel which constitutes its charm. For the two are closely akin; indeed, windmills are often referred to as "landships." Practical, simple things they are usually—only one English mill can be said to have made any conscious architectural pretense—yet the spectacle of a windmill draws the gaze always up and up. Its great sails are viewed necessarily against the sky.

The next generation, conjectures Mr. Beckett, will imagine windmills only with the aid of photographs and paintings. At the same time, he boasts in his Introduction of having "stood on the brow of the Sussex Downs and watched the twirling sails of nearly 30 windmills against a background of greens and purples, under a blue sky, in which white ships raced. . . ." an experience which will never come again for him or for anyone else. If then the youth of tomorrow is to be denied the joy of windmills, the more grateful should they be for such a book as this, crammed with delicious windmill lore and generously adorned with illustrations.

M. W.

Russian Days of a Liberal

My Russian Memoirs, by Bernard Pares. London: Jonathan Cape. 25s. net.

PROFESSOR PARES has had the happiness of devoting the best working years of his life to a single purpose—the study of Russia; and he has tasted his share of the explorer's satisfaction in making a remote and mysterious country known to his compatriots and to the world. He has also seen the shipwreck of his most fervent hopes. The cause of constitutional reform in Russia for which he worked is not merely gone, but forgotten. His Russian friends and collaborators are dispersed to the four corners of the earth.

"My Russian Memoirs" is a personal, but in no way an egotistical, book. It is full of the writer's sense of his mission, and every line breathes sincerity. Pares first went to Russia in 1898. He has traveled in 40 of the 60 provinces which make up European Russia. He knew every Russian politician who came into prominence from the time of the elections to the first Duma in 1906 down to the Bolshevist revolution. He was almost continuously in Russia or with the Russian armies during the World War; and in 1919 he was attached to the British Mission to Admiral Kolchak in Siberia. He left Russia for the last time in the autumn of that year, sailing 2000 miles down the Irtysh and Obi Rivers from Omsk to the White Sea. It was a dramatic exit from the country whose cause he had served so devotedly for 20 years.

Pares, by instinct and tradition a liberal, pinned his faith to the development of Russia on constitutional lines. He disclaimed any intention of intervening in Russian domestic politics; but it is clear that his sympathies inclined to the Cadet Party of Miliyukov and the "Octobrist" Party of Guchkov—the Liberals and the moderate Conservatives. He was always trying to instill into his Russian friends the traditional temperance and toleration of English party politics.

The war did not at once disillusion him. The news of the revolution of March, 1917, and the proclamation of the republic seemed to him "almost too good to be true," and "one of the greatest gratifications of my life." Seldom has tragedy followed so closely on the heels of such high expectation. Pares was on the Galician front when the news reached him. He hurried to the capital; and it was not long before signs of dissolution and despair were visible on all sides. "In the summer of 1916, Russia seemed to me like a moving staircase on one of our underground railways: there were men standing on every step delivering speeches, here Guchkov, there Kerensky, but none of the speeches mattered, for the whole staircase was going down."

The chapters relating to the years after 1917 are of less interest than those preceding them. The bitterness of the failure had entered too deeply into the author's consciousness. But the student of the pre-war constitutional struggle in Russia will find "My Russian Memoirs" an indispensable source-book. There is, so far as we know, no other detailed account by an independent eye-witness of the work and fate of the successive Dumas.

A certain busy man used to apologize for the length of his letters by explaining that he had not had time to make them shorter. Professor Pares is an indefatigable teacher and lecturer, and lack of leisure must serve as his excuse for a volume which runs to more than 600 closely printed pages. A ruthless editor, authorized to prune it, might have increased the comfort—and perhaps the number—of its readers.

The Modern Italian Novel, by Domenico Vittorini (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $3) is a result of the author's desire to make better known in the land of his adoption one phase of artistic endeavor in the land of his birth. Professor Vittorini does not attempt to trace developments earlier than the nineteenth century, and his treatment of Manzoni (with whom he begins) is deliberately slight, for his concern is with later writers. Outlining three stages in the growth of fiction during the past hundred years—the historical, the naturalistic and the reflective—he comes rapidly to our own day; and the chief value of his book is found in his discussion of authors little known beyond their own country. This is not to say that the pages devoted to greater figures (such as Grazia Deledda or Luigi Pirandello) are inadequate; but he fills a greater need when he turns to the consideration of less famous writers. In such a book it is impossible to avoid the necessity of recounting the plots of at any rate some of the novels discussed; how otherwise is the reader unacquainted with the originals to appreciate the justice of the accompanying criticism? But such summaries are not lively reading. Good bibliographies add to the value of the book.

The World Upside Down

If It Had Happened Otherwise: Lapses into Imaginary History, by Winston Churchill and Ten Others. Edited by J. C. Squire. London: Longmans, Green. 21s. net. New York: Viking. $3.

HISTORY is an art as well as a science, and the artistic historian will always make the most of those dramatic moments when the fate of a nation or an empire appeared to hang in the balance. There are many such moments, illuminated in the imagination of every schoolboy. Sometimes they occur in the clash of armies—as in the battle of Salamis, the battle of Hastings, the battle of Waterloo. Sometimes they occur in a single fateful decision—the decision of Lord North to browbeat the American colonists, or of Napoleon to invade Russia. Upon how slender a thread some of the greatest issues of civilization have depended! Suppose, in this case and that, some small decisive event had gone otherwise, and reversed the issue—what, then, would the world be today?

The task of each of the brilliant writers who have contributed to this book is to reconstruct a chapter of history upon the supposition that some critical event had "taken another turn." How amusing and how illuminating this exercise in ingenuity may be, we can surmise when we find that the writers are Philip Guedalla, G. K. Chesterton, André Maurois, Hilaire Belloc, H. A. L. Fisher, Harold Nicolson, Winston S. Churchill, Milton Waldman, Emil Ludwig, J. C. Squire and Father Ronald Knox. Here we have a statesman who has helped to make history, a historian whose academic fame is high, a divine who has dabbled in social theory, and novelists, satirists, critics and romantic biographers—a sufficiently various and promising group of literary gymnasts whose task it is to turn the world upside down.

Game Played Skillfully

And, let it be said forthwith, most of them have played the game skillfully. They have entered into the spirit of their task with gusto, and written the record of what never happened with careful regard to probability. In such an undertaking the trained historian does not necessarily come out on top. Mr. Fisher supposes that Napoleon, after his defeat at Waterloo, escaped to America. He is ingenious and entertaining. But nothing can prevent the imaginary exploits of Napoleon in South America from becoming an anticlimax after his real exploits in Europe.

The fictitious mishap with which Mr. Belloc starts is more fruitful in its consequences, and his theme exactly suits the writer's satiric genius: "If Drouet's cart had stuck." When Louis XVI of France was attempting to escape from Paris to the army on the frontier, it was Drouet, the son of the postmaster at Varennes, who pulled the cart out of a shed and in the nick of time blocked the way for the King's coach through the arched gateway. In Mr. Belloc's tale the coach is not stopped, the King is not arrested, the French Revolution does not take place, Royalist France becomes a third-class power, and Germany in 1918 unites all Europe under her empire. An imaginary regius professor of modern history pours scorn upon the preposterous supposition that the French might have become the revolutionary masters of Europe.

Gettysburg

It is Winston Churchill (lately Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain) who supposes that the southern army won the battle of Gettysburg. His General Lee, arrived in triumph at Washington, is credited with a master-stroke of statesmanship. He declared for the abolition of slavery, continued the war on the single issue of secession, and brought in England on his side. Strange that this brilliant writer, in his otherwise admirably fanciful reconstruction of history, should fail to recognize that the intervention of England in American affairs would have been fatal to whichever side she might have tried to help.

To such disturbing possibilities in the antics of history, there is no end. Mr. Chesterton revels in the idea that Mary Queen of Scots might have married Don John of Austria, the hero of Lepanto whom he takes as the type of romantic chivalry and Roman Catholic godliness. Emil Ludwig is more convincing in his account of that admirable chapter in modern German history which knew no World War; Mr. Guedalla is ingenious about the victory of the Moors in Spain, and Mr. Nicolson has contrived to be rather dull about Byron's accession to the throne of Spain. The book in the main contains not only admirable fooling, but admirable good sense. Its excellence lies in the skillful fantasy with which the possible and the impossible, the actual and the not-actual, are woven together into plausible chapters in world history.

H. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Winston Spencer Churchill's "The World Crisis," originally a four-volume work, has been published by Scribner in a single volume of 850 pages.

Fielding's "Amelia" and George Eliot's "Middlemarch," each in two volumes, are among the latest additions to the Dent-Dutton Everyman's Library.

The Strindbergian Mentality

August Strindberg: The Bedevilled Viking, by V. J. McGill. New York: Brentano. $4

NOW that the Anglo-Swedish Literary Foundation has entered upon the heavy and ambitious task of publishing a complete collected edition of the writings of August Strindberg in English translation, the time is appropriate for an authoritative biography of this astonishing man of genius. It cannot be said that in Mr. McGill's book we have such a biography. The very title is ominous, for it suggests Sturm und Drang, luridness, violence, extremes; and just because Strindberg's career was erratic and frantic to an extraordinary degree the necessity is the greater that the biographer should preserve his own poise and should treat his difficult subject as objectively and impartially as possible.

In particular, we need what may be called external documentation, not a mere paraphrase, however carefully made, of Strindberg's own autobiographical writings. For the Swedish author provided a great quantity of autobiographical material in the form of a novel in his lengthy book, "The Son of a Servant," which was presently supplemented by "A Fool's Confession." To a great degree Mr. McGill's book is a paraphrase of these two works up to the point, (1893) to which the second carries their author's career. A condensation of two autobiographical novels is not the same as a "Life," especially since the facts offered regarding the later years are meager. Moreover, the two books just named are in the nature of apologia, attacks upon the writer's enemies and justifications of his own course of action and thought. All the greater is the need to check their account of the man by means of other sources of information!

Strindberg was always engaged in some battle, championing or opposing some cause; though the cause for which he fought one day might be the object of his direst hatred the next. Obsessions mastered him, but not always the same obsessions; for he veered as suddenly as he fought violently. At one time in his career he was an atheist, and then a devout believer; at one time he was a Socialist, and then a Royalist. No man has written more bitterly against women, no man found them more necessary for his happiness. These contradictions fascinate Mr. McGill. He makes no attempt to reconcile them or explain them, but emphasizes them with all the resources of a wordy rhetoric. If ever cool dispassionateness was needed on the part of a biographer, it was here, and here we have it not, nor another quality that was quite as necessary, namely, a sense of humor, for there was something not a little ridiculous about the more trivial manifestations of Strindberg's obsessions.

If then this book is far from satisfactory as an account of Strindberg's life, it is not without value as a study of the man's mentality based almost entirely upon that man's self-revelations. It has also considerable value as an account of his writings, some of which are paraphrased in much detail. More of Strindberg's books are already accessible in English translation than is usually thought, but for versions of some of the finest we must await the completion of the aforesaid Anglo-Swedish Foundation edition. In particular we have to depend upon Mr. McGill for an account of the trilogy, "Towards Damascus," which he considers Strindberg's finest play, worthy to rank "with the great trilogies of the Greeks, with 'Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Faust.'" This is a high claim, which Mr. McGill's chapter devoted to a description and criticism of the drama scarcely substantiates.

Many interesting episodes in this strange career would have stood out more clearly from their context had Mr. McGill assumed a quieter tone in his narrative. We are thinking especially of the remarkable versatility shown by Strindberg when he studied Chinese, in order to catalogue the Chinese manuscripts in the Royal Library at Stockholm, and then read before the French Academy of Inscriptions his monograph on Swedish relations with the Far East; or of the courage shown by him when he returned to Stockholm from a safe retreat in southern Europe to defend himself in the courts from the charge of blasphemy, or of the extraordinary correspondence which took place in 1888 between him and Nietzsche.

S. O. C.

In Dispraise of 'L. G.'

Mr. Lloyd George: A Study, by Sir Charles Mallet. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

OF ALL the studies of Mr. Lloyd George with which a hungry public has been regaled, none is perhaps more severe on the former British Premier than this. Here he is pictured, minus the mantle of "wizardry," in the light of a political record which, while dazzling, is far from elevating. But it must be remembered that the book is from the pen of an erstwhile political supporter who has parted company with him. It wastes little time with his rise to power. After a passing reference to his term as President of the Board of Trade, it examines more closely his work as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the 1909 budget for which he is remembered.

Then came the war years. The cry was for action. "L. G." was ready. He was appointed Minister of Munitions, and the world has paid him homage for his vigor and resourcefulness. "But here again," says the author, "some false claims have to be corrected and some false impressions removed," for the ministry was given credit for new departures "which its predecessors had really made." And so dents begin to be made in the statue erected in popular thought.

How Mr. Lloyd George contrived to secure the support of the press, how he dominated the War Cabinet, how he utilized the "unconquerable spirit of the nation," is recounted vividly in this book. His part in the Saloniki episode and in the Mesopotamian campaign and his military adventures elsewhere are utilized in the attempt to show that in the Welsh statesman's record the same qualities always appear: large plans, abundant energy, variable judgment, "the love of scheming and the noticeable lack of thoroughness and grip."

So the glory fades and, in retrospect, there is an aspect of gloom. Nor does the author find room for credit in Mr. Lloyd George's handling of the Irish problem. Housing plans come under the microscope, the promise and the achievement, the facility in injecting magic into words—"you cannot plow the waste land with writing paper, you cannot sweep away slums with paint brushes"—to reveal a side of the former Premier with which, it is held, the public in general is not conversant. The means he devised to combat unemployment, the introduction of the dole, all the projects associated with his name are here laid bare.

A severe indictment. To what purpose? To convince those who believe in Liberalism that a political leader other than Mr. Lloyd George is needed for the party. How far it will succeed is difficult to say. The war brought Mr. Lloyd George a great personal triumph. The shaping of the peace settlement thrust him into the forefront. Since then little has been heard of him, apart from his proposals on the eve of the general election in 1929 to conquer unemployment. But it would be too early to conclude that his comparative silence may be read in any other way than as indicating that he is merely awaiting a suitable opportunity to reenter the political arena.

Scribner is publishing (Feb. 27) in the United States, Arthur Upham Pope's "Introduction to Persian Art," the English edition of which (Peter Davies) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 7.

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EDUCATIONAL

Where the Child of Wealth Learns to Do Without Nurses

By EVELYN SHARP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SINCE the first nursery school was founded 20 years ago by those great pioneers, Rachel and Margaret McMillan, as a private enterprise in one of the poorest districts of London, the movement has grown until it has obtained recognition from the Board of Education. The number of such state-aided schools is steadily increasing, and in three at least of our training colleges there are special courses for nursery school teachers. In addition, a certain number are being run privately for the children of parents who can afford to pay for education, a development which is new to England, though not to America, where the nursery school idea first took root in the universities and colleges and was approached rather from the academic point of view than that of social reform. In London, three or four of these private schools for children of the pre-school age, who would otherwise be trundled about in perambulators and waited upon by nurses, are now in existence.

I have always felt that the influence of the nursery school was far more needed by the rich than the poor child; for the latter is forced by circumstance to learn self-reliance and resource as soon as a new baby in the family turns the ex-baby into a nurse and guardian. So the growth of these newer nursery schools in England is important, for with it educational advantages are now being recognized by parents who hitherto looked upon the child under five as a helpless little creature that could not be left unguarded for a moment.

To Do It Themselves

This side of the question was vividly presented to me recently by a young teacher who has had considerable experience in more than one type of nursery school in various parts of the country, and is now supervising an open-air nursery class in the house of a mother who lends her garden every morning for the purpose, with the use of necessary rooms when fog or really drenching rain sends the children indoors.

"When the children first came, they held out their hands and feet for me to pull off their gloves and shoes," she told me. "Now, the only occasion on which we may have tears is when their 'Nanies' come to fetch them away at the end of the morning and try to dress their small charges—because of course it is quicker to do this than to let them learn to do things for themselves."

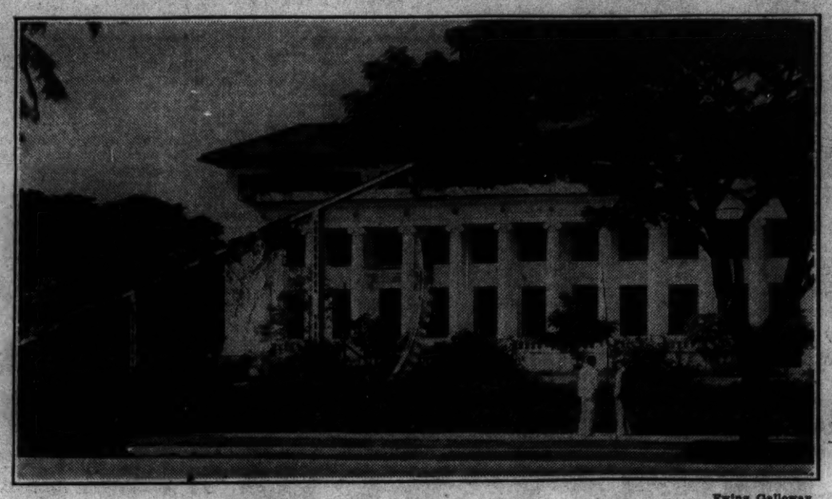
This nursery class is a nursery school in miniature, and without discussing the several merits of the large or the small nursery school, which divides advocates of the system into two groups, one can at least say that the smaller one does offer splendid opportunities for observation on the part of the teacher and for independent development on the part of the child, if it does not give him quite so many communal advantages. In both, the same importance is attached to being in the open air and also to the method of leaving the child to do things for himself and choose and carry out his own occupations, and of standing ready with help or encouragement only when these are asked for. The larger type of school, also intended for the children of wealthier parents, with its magnificent premises and equipment, is on a level with the English preparatory and public schools and the college, to which such children are ultimately sent; but the parents of the same class who cannot afford to do things on such a grand scale can give their toddlers all the essentials of the nursery school in the nursery class, provided it is run by the specialized teacher who knows her business.

Better Than Toys

Here you may see a garden with a sandpit, equipped with toys and apparatus though when you ask the meaning of some large empty barrels the young teacher laughs and says, "I borrowed those from a local manufacturer and scrubbed them clean, and the babies love to build and invent games with them. They can amuse themselves better with those and a few planks than with all the toys in the world." And there is a great half-hour when she plays simple tunes on her violin and they form themselves into a band and unconsciously acquire a sense of rhythm and tune, if these are wanting, by accompanying her on cymbals, drums, concertinas and tambourines.

The most ordinary events are made educational. A little fellow, who has always refused at home to drink plenty of water, here swallows two tumblers full because he is allowed to pour it out for himself and to wash the tumbler afterward. Another, said by her mother to be terrified at the sight of a cat, sees her playfellows fondling one and begins unasked to stroke it gingerly on her own account. When the doll's clothes need washing, the school becomes a laundry, until the tiny garments are hung upon a line to dry. And a heat wave becomes a joy to what would otherwise be a fretful group of toddlers, when sun-bathing is combined with unlimited use of the garden hose.

The nursery school is still in its infancy everywhere. But one cannot miss its potentialities even when manifested in a little London garden where 20 children develop freely mentally and physically instead of learning the meaning of boredom through the incessant interference of over-anxious parents and nurses.



Ewing Galloway

MAIN BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
This Structure Might Easily Grace the Campus of a University in Either Europe or America.

At the left may be seen what is claimed to be the largest sun dial in the world. There are many institutions of higher learning in the Philippines, and most of them are affiliated with the University of Manila, which is maintained by the Bureau of Education. It has an annual enrollment of more than 7000 students. All departments, except that of agriculture, are located at Manila.

Constructive Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

"SCHOLARS of a university must be made to feel free to prosecute their investigations without fear of interference and to publish their findings without fear of consequences. For without this guaranty and feeling of security a university dies as a seat of learning and lingers on only as an agency of propaganda and partnership," said President Glenn Frank, of the University of Wisconsin, in addressing the joint finance committee of the Wisconsin Legislature recently.

Three topics, tenure and its relation to constructive scholarship, salaries and the significant curricular changes which within the past three years have been effected or are being inaugurated in the university, were the subjects of Dr. Frank's address.

"Scholars reaching the upper ranks of professorship should be made to feel secure in their tenure, and money spent on the relatively less competent men is one of the most profitable investments a commonwealth can make, because of the security it provides for the abler and more valuable scholars," said the president. "Tenure of position should not depend upon changes in the presidency or upon the personal judgment of the president. Some men in the University of Wisconsin whom I thought 'dead wood' in the light of first impressions, I have since found to be among the most valuable men in the institution, and vice versa."

While agreeing with Wisconsin's new governor, Philip F. La Follette, that the acquisitive spirit has no place in education, Dr. Frank pointed out that 25 years ago, and in the years immediately following, a period in which the spirit of public service in Wisconsin was on a high level, scholars were taken from the University of Wisconsin faculty, where they were receiving $2800, $3000, and $3500, and drafted into service on commissions at the capitol at salaries of $5000.

Quoting Prof. John R. Commons, "certainly one of the least acquisitive spirits in public service," President Frank stated that a recently completed study shows that the average University of Wisconsin faculty member, as far as salary goes, is in almost the same economic position today that he was 30 years ago, in relation to necessary living costs as measured by Madison standards, and that during most of this 30-year period he has been in a poorer economic position than he was in 1900.

Dynamic Group

"Opportunity for creative work and a dynamic group spirit, not salary, was the thing that held scholars at the University of Wisconsin 25 years ago," he asserted. "If I did not think this was true today, I should not be interested in remaining at the University of Wisconsin for 24 hours. The records in this matter show that we have time and again let men go to other institutions when a fraction of the increase offered by competing institutions would have held them here. There is an interesting list of outstanding men, young and old, who have remained at Wisconsin at far less in salary than they were offered elsewhere."

As the first step in the educational reconstruction in progress at the university, Dr. Frank called attention to the work of the bureau of guidance and records, which he said was literally remaking the personnel of the freshman classes, increasing the number of hard-working and decreasing the number of indifferent students. The university is developing and carrying out a carefully planned and comprehensive program of discovering the special aptitudes of students and guiding them in the best possible development of these special aptitudes.

Changes in the College of Letters and Science, Dr. Frank informed the committee, in demanding higher standards of scholarship than formerly for promotion to the junior year, bear fruit in added intensity of application to work by University of Wisconsin students and higher standards of achievement in Wisconsin high schools. "Loafers who chance to get in must play fair with the taxpayers and make an honest use of the educational opportunities offered by the state," the president asserted, if they are to remain.

Exceptionally well prepared freshmen may skip much or all of the required freshman work and proceed to more advanced and profitable studies. Juniors and seniors who have proved themselves competent to engage in independent study, the president explained, will be left free to pursue their studies independently of classroom routine, while exceptionally able seniors who do the requisite scholastic work will be able to save time and expense for themselves and the university by earning the master's degree a year earlier than before.

Students not seeking a degree, who can handle the work and show genuine diligence may, under the new order, study what they will as long as they choose.

For a Broad Background

Narrow specialization is guarded against by another change enumerated by Dr. Frank. A broad background will be provided for a student's "major" or special field of endeavor, by offering him the related subjects of a division instead of limiting his field of concentration to subjects within a department.

Evidence of a broad and genuine mastery of the student's field, determined through comprehensive examinations rather than a bookkeeper's record of grades piled up, will be requisite to the conference of a degree, according to Dr. Frank.

Foreign language requirements, improved methods of teaching science, and the creation of courses which may cut across existing departmental lines, are problems still engaging faculty committees, he said.

Curriculum changes in the law school, embracing a research program which promises to bear fruit, reorganization of the extension division, and changes in procedure in the College of Engineering were commended by the president.

Praising the work of the College of Agriculture for its achievement in materially reducing farming costs and improving the quality of farm products, President Frank said that the selection of Chris L. Christianson as dean to take the place of Dean Harry L. Russell, retired to become head of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, had been decided by the former's experience in the economic or marketing side of farming.

A proposed cut in the agricultural extension budget, Dr. Frank stated, would be bound to affect the entire program of coöperative marketing, in which direction the most important progressive steps were anticipated from the new dean.

Talk Makes Lively Approach to Better Written Composition

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

COMPOSITION is a difficult subject in which to give training. Ideas must be (a) acquired (not given!) and (b) arranged; and to do either of these things well needs experience, application, time; and even then, the best results demand the gift of originality. But cannot we help to fertilize the soil in which the desire for such experience will grow, or must we go on with the same dry-as-dust methods as those which John Adams calls the "Good Old Grinders"?

Textbooks are being better written to suit new plans but this is not everything. Written composition is only one kind of composition and it is the finished article in its maturist form. Boys and girls dislike writing at first—even letters, but they will talk to you as long as you will listen to them—and often after—when they are very young. And this is the right place to begin. Give them practice in composition, but do not call it composition; call it anything but that—the name is too forbidding!

An experiment on these lines was recently made in Gloucestershire, Eng. An upper third form (aged 13) were a bright, intelligent lot, and one day the question was put to them, "Why not have some speeches?" The idea caught on at once and a simple scheme was suggested. The form proceeded to elect three officers—a prime master (the chairman of the society), a marks master, to count the votes, and a hammer master, whose duties will appear if a meeting of the "Eloquent Order of the Striped Crocodile" is outlined. The society began with a minimum of rules and others were added at the suggestion and by the vote of members as necessity arose; in fact, all further development came from the class, which was exactly what was wanted.

Meetings of the order were held on Friday afternoons for the period of a single lesson only—three-quarters of an hour. When the prime master took the "mace" (a wooden crocodile, carved and painted by natives in South Africa), which was the symbol of authority, and placed it solemnly before him on the master's desk, he was in charge of the proceedings. The prime master, from a prepared list of willing speakers, called on one, who rose from his place and went to a seat beside him. The prime master announced the subject of the speech, which was given with or without notes, but was not allowed to be read.

At the close of each speech, the marks master, who sat beside his chief, asked for two votes, which were taken by a show of hands as he counted aloud from one to ten. The first vote was for choice of subject, the other for the manner of delivery, and an experienced teacher might usually whisper to himself that he would not have given a different mark on either count had he been asked. The third officer, the hammer master, sat in one of the front benches, and his heartless and persistent taps reminded a speaker that he had forgotten the correct opening, "Mr. Prime Master," or had been unable to get a sentence out without an "er": it was surprising how soon this unfortunate defect decreased. Each speech over, time was given for questions and criticism—and the fullest use was made of the privilege—but woe betide a boy who asked a question which had been answered in the speech; he would find that the time of the meeting was not to be wasted, or the dignity of the "House" trifled with, and the prime master—albeit 12 years old—would know his duty!

The speeches have been amazingly varied, ranging from coins and stamps, photography, kangaroo hunting and pigeon keeping, to the habits of the elephant, and wheat growing in Australia. Youngsters can speak well—with a little practice often more fluently than adults, and the amount of information they can acquire with the right kind of stimulus is amazing. Arguments sometimes arise out of a speech in which a teacher might cut a sorry figure if he interfered.

There are many pioneers in the field of education in England as in America, but there emerges from an experience like this the conviction that though there may be much to learn, thoughtful teachers are facing the right direction. There seems little justification for the demand that pupils shall listen to the ceaseless solos of their official instructors. They are too active-minded for that, whilst valuable opportunities for training in citizenship surely need not be wasted, even in connection with the ordinary school work.

The Parent

West Somerville, Mass.

Dear Editors of the Parent Column:

Since I have been helped by the kindly ideas other parents have shared in this column, I would like to pass on some effectual means of keeping the home machinery well oiled in our family of three little children, eight, five and three years of age.

To keep their clothes closets tidy, a small sticker under each hook bears the name of the article which is supposed to dwell there. For the little one who does not read, a picture of the article is used. To eliminate unnecessary crying, we have a firm understanding that no child shall receive the object for which he cries. If it is wise, he receives it if he asks for it pleasantly. If it seems not wise, "No" is gentle but final. If crying follows, the child is sent to a quiet room to work out his problem. He returns to the family when he has thought it out and regained his poise.

On rainy days, the folding table and an army blanket make an Indian wigwam, and Mother may be induced to serve luncheon in there, on the floor! Mother has a whole box of lovely games, a few choice toys and a big box of crayons, secreted somewhere in her room just for wet days. When the special games have lost their charm and the rain stays a long time before a child has time to wish it would stop, Mother dispels discord by singing with them jolly little children's songs. Sometimes she reads stories, and what fun, what fun, as Little Cat says, as a crowning climax, she plays snatches of music on the piano and the children interpret the music into little plays and dances. If one seems discordant during the day, he goes to his room until realities are clear to him. Mother, herself, has to go to her room, sometimes!

(Mrs.) H. M. N.

* * *

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Many mothers have told me that it is difficult to hold their children's attention for more than a very short time to reading aloud. Some of us who have experimented a little have come to the conclusion that a child likes to listen to stories that require some work on his part to grasp. Mothers who stick very closely to sets of books labeled Vol. 1, 2, 3, etc., with the ages given for each volume, do not make allowances for the fact that some children grow mentally faster than others. When your child does not listen attentively, it may be that he has outgrown the stories you read him, even though the age on the volume may say that it is just right for him.

A child of six or seven who has been read to from babyhood may, especially if he is very active mentally and physically, demand stories where there is more going on. He may prefer stories where the hero makes things, discovers things, and is kept busy doing something. Even if he likes poetic stories or real poetry he may not want too much of it. If he has older brothers and sisters he may be inspired by the fact that he has come into possession of a book formerly loved by the older children. He likes to think he is growing up.

I know one child of six who loves "Robin Hood" and "Swiss Family Robinson," listening spellbound. He had lost interest in Vols. 1 and 2 of a very finely arranged set he was being fed regularly. He wanted to go through the family book shelves and pick his own volume which had different pictures and a cover like unto itself and no other. He carried the two volumes, each in turn, "Robin Hood" and "Swiss Family Robinson," around day after day looking at the pictures. He pored over them by himself and told the facts in his own way, until his elders were ready to read to him. His desire to learn to read himself was inspired by these two older books, instead of by those supposed to be just for his age.

I suppose one might sum it up by saying, we must be careful not to "read down" to the child. Let us keep a little ahead of him if anything.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

* * *

East St. Louis, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Our little girl, who is now 3½ years of age, has been indulging in tantrums. Sometimes it is due to tiredness but not always. For instance, when her father and I play music together, she tries to entertain herself but soon gives up and comes to interrupt us. If we do not stop playing, she has a tantrum. Apparently she feels left out. It is not right for us to give up our music, and neither is it right to let her feel left out. We have found a plan which not only does away with tantrums but trains the child as well.

She is taking dancing lessons and needs practice to develop rhythm. We choose a simple piece of marked time to which she can do her steps. After she is tired of this, she takes her own small drum and tries to beat simple time with us. There are many mistakes, of course, but they show us our next step in her musical training.

Because she is an only child we have the problem of loneliness to overcome—especially during the winter months when the neighboring children are kept indoors. My days are usually well filled with tasks which I cannot leave to play with her when she has grown tired of playing alone. To avoid those tantrums I keep little hands and thoughts busy. She has her own pie dough to roll out with her little rolling pin and she puts the rolled dough into a small pie tin. Then Mother bakes it in the oven with the big pie. Real results with her own efforts satisfy. She has her little wash board, iron, and ironing board, and she washes her doll clothes when I wash. She has learned to play near me without getting in my way. Many mothers call this over-indulgence, but I know that the results are satisfactory. She has surprised me and many of my guests by the efficient way she lays a luncheon table.

She tries to sew on buttons. Some day she will keep her clothes in good repair because she wants to do it. She knows that each day has its task to be done correctly. And Mother is a companion, not a servant. Meanwhile there are fewer tantrums while little hands and little thoughts are busy.

(Mrs.) F. G.

A HOME THAT IS SIMPLE YET RICH IN LIVING
French-American Children's Home in Fitchburg, Mass.

For over 30 years Mrs. Joseph L. Petit and "Daddy" Petit, her husband, have sheltered and loved, in spite of financial problems, a large "family" of needy boys and girls. There are likely to be around 12 or 15 there at a time. Nearly 400 young people now look back to this as their first true home. Many have gone out to make happy homes of their own. Mrs. Petit is mother, teacher, housekeeper, close intelligent friend and much more. Daddy is her right-hand assistant, a pal to the boys, and shows many of the qualities of a Scoutmaster. Affairs are conducted on a wholesome self-help basis.

For Children of Theater Companies

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is a tiny world of English school children which is watched by the Board of Education with unique affection. These are the children who are employed as dancers by the theatrical touring companies. Such children are faced with such unusual educational disadvantages, due to their frequent and unavoidable changes of school, that statutory regulations now safeguard their interests.

These troupes move from city to city, week by week under the charge of an approved matron. This person has to obtain from the magistrate in each town a license authorizing the employment of the dancing children within his city. At this critical moment it is the duty of the magistrate to cast his eye on the "Record Book" allocated to each child by the educational authority of her home town. It becomes the educational history of the child during the absence from home.

Each record book contains a weekly statement of the child's banking account; to which the employers must add a certain proportion of the child's earnings. Inspectors check this. It also contains skeletons syllabuses in arithmetic, English, geography and history, compiled by the head teacher of the child's home school. Week by week the head teacher of each accepting school endeavors to follow the schemes so suggested and according to his own organization.

In the city of Gloucester recently the writer was able to talk with a merry troupe of child dancers. He was able to make a study of their record books. Their schemes in arithmetic and in geography had been well followed. The work in English literature during a six months' tour had strayed considerably from the lines first suggested but yet there was a felling that the children had been brought into contact with a large number of books, all presented by enthusiastic teachers. The very alertness of these children in the matter of speech, in swift phrasing of thoughts, in richness of vocabulary indicated what fine work had been accomplished.

Perhaps it was because the girls were responsible for the repair of their own clothes and of their dancing costumes, that they were all exceptionally neat and industrious needlewomen. Their records, too, spoke of an amazing achievement in this craftwork. Indeed their care of dress, their personal cleanliness, their bright courtesy, their sure discipline speak well for this rough statutory regulation which endeavors to minimize the academic loss that these children are bound to suffer.

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IRREGULARITY CHARACTERIZES STOCK MARKET

Stone & Webster Runs Up 4 Points—Utilities Inclined to Sag

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Bull leaders were content to let their followers gather some of the fruits of their efforts today, and the stock market ended the week with a moderate decline.

Profit-taking sales were to have been expected at the end of a week of a persistent if at times uncertain advance. Selling of that order was presumably accompanied by bear pressure as shorts, despite their recent lack of notable success, are stubbornly maintaining their position.

Trading was in moderate volume, transfers for the two-hour session approximating 1,300,000 shares.

A few specialities in which dividend rates are regarded as uncertain were singled out as targets for selling. Westinghouse Electric and U. S. Industrial Alcohol were depressed about four points. Westinghouse's orders are reported to have picked up a little more this month, but Wall Street expects first quarter earnings to fall far short of the quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share. The company has cash and readily marketable securities amounting to about $10 a share, however, so it could easily continue payments at the current rate if directors saw fit. A wide assortment of prominent issues declined a point or two including U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas, North American, Electric Power & Light, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, du Pont, American Can, Radio, Baltimore & Ohio, Public Service of New Jersey, and Byers.

National Surety, which recently shot up nine points on a favorable judicial decision in a $3,000,000-suit, reacted four. General Railway Signal declined as much, and Air Reduction, Allied Chemical and Eastman lost three or more.

Specialties Higher

A few specialties moved contrary to the trend. Auburn closed 5 points higher. Stone & Webster sold up 4 points, and retained part of its gain. Houston Oil, Vanadium, Freeport Texas and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron gained 2 or more.

Week-end news was mixed. Secretary of Commerce Lamont's estimate that unemployment in January reached a peak of 6,050,000 idle persons showed clearly the gravity of this situation. While employment has been gaining steadily since last January, there are no indications that any large fraction of the total unemployed has yet been eliminated.

On the other hand, announcement of a $2 a ton increase in prices by Illinois Steel was encouraging. This brings the Chicago price into line with the $1 advance recently announced by Carnegie Steel, and tends to bear out predictions that the upturn will be made fairly general. Less cheering were estimates of mill operations in the Youngstown area for next week, showing little, if any, change from the rate of 51 per cent of capacity.

Motor production continues to gain, and Detroit reports indicate that further substantial increases are planned for April. A report that General Motors has bought large supplies of copper, cotton, zinc and other commodities was interpreted as indicating a belief that commodity prices were around bottom levels.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market moved irregularly today in quiet trading typical of a short session.

Railroad and industrial obligations were steady. Stock privilege issues lacked a definite trend, and public utility and foreign issues were usually lower.

Sao Paulo 7s of 1940 were one of the weakest of the foreign group, dropping about 1 point. French 7s and 7½s, and German 7s lost fractions, but the German 5½s of 1965 were firm. Brazilian 6½s and Bolivian 7s were fractionally higher on a few sales. Obligations of the United States Government were dull.

In the public utilities American & Foreign Power 5s, Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s, International Hydroelectric 6s, and Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s made varying losses. Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s were firm.

Among the industrial bonds Armour 4½s, Goodrich 6½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were active at Friday's closing prices. Chile Copper 5s eased off, and Goodyear 5s were fractionally higher.

Missouri Pacific series F 5s reflected further selling pressure, as did Chicago & Northwestern 4½s of 1949. Erie 5s of 1967 were active and firm. Most other rail bonds were quiet.

Fluctuations among the stock privilege issues were principally fractional. Allegheny 5s of 1950 made a good gain. Texas Corporation 5s were active and firm.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	137.1	95.8	201.8	142.1
Previous day	138.6	95.8	203.6	143.4
Week ago	133.6	96.8	196.5	138.9
Month ago	138.4	105.9	190.0	142.4
Year ago	189.6	138.9	254.8	192.9
Two years ago	221.2	133.3	214.9	205.7
Three years ago	156.5	123.3	138.7	148.1
High (1931)	140.2	100.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	118.6	94.9	159.3	122.8
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	85.5	102.2	101.1	97.3
Previous day	88.6	102.1	101.0	97.8
Week ago	87.6	102.2	100.7	96.8
Month ago	89.8	104.7	100.1	98.2
Year ago	94.2	107.2	99.7	100.4
Two years ago	94.2	103.3	97.7	98.4
Three years ago	96.4	109.0	100.4	102.1
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.1	98.7
Low (1931)	86.8	101.8	98.4	96.2
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.8	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and univided profits, $7,500,000 decrease; total net demand deposits (average), $68,457,000 increase; time deposits (average), $1,992,000 decrease; clearings week ending today, $6,465,050; clearings week ending March 14, $5,756,162,421.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 21	Mar. 20
22	19¼	.25	Grt Nor Ore	300	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
6¼	3½	..	Grisby Gru	3700	6¾	5½	5¾	6
37½	18¾	..	Gulf Steel	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
			—H—					
30¼	27½	1¾	Hack Wt	100	30¼	30¼	30½	30
9¾	6¾	..	Hahn Dpt 8%	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
61¾	56	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	300	61¾	61¾	61¾	60½
19¾	15¾	2	Hall Print	3000	19¾	18¾	19¾	18
41	37½	1.80	Hamilton W	10	38¾	38¾	38½	38½
94	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	70	94	94	94	94
42	30½	2½	Hawaiian P	30	38	38	38	38
6	3¼	..	Hayes Body	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
101¾	87	5	Hershey Ch	600	99¾	98½	98½	99¾
62	41¼	7	Hershey pf	300	101½	101¼	101¾	102
15¾	5¾	..	Hollander	600	13½	14¾	14¾	14¾
91¼	61	6%	Homestake	100	91¾	91½	91¾	90½
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille B	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
68½	35¼	1½	Houston Oil	2600	57½	55½	56¾	56
14¼	8¼	..	Houston Oil n	4000	12¾	12	13½	12
26	18¾	3	Hudson Mot	2300	24½	23½	23¾	24½
13½	7¾	..	Hupp Motors	2600	12½	11½	12	13¼
			—I—					
89	69¾	7	Ill Central	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	73½
4¾	3¾	..	Indian Mot	900	4	3¾	4	4
4¾	3¾	..	Indian Refin	500	4	4	4	4
86	45	4	Ind Rayon	800	82¼	80	82¾	81½
182	158	4	Ingersoll R	100	160	160	160	
11¾	7¾	4	Inspiration	100	10½	10¼	10½	10
9¾	6¾	.60	Insur Sh Md cifs	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
34	24½	..	Interboro RT	1300	28½	28¼	28¾	29
5¼	3½	..	Int Agri	200	4	4	4	
179¾	145½	6t	Int Business	200	174	173¾	173¾	173¼
29¾	22¾	1t	Int Carriers	400	103¾	103¼	103¼	11
63½	49¾	4	Int Cement	100	55	55	55	54¾
4	1¾	..	Int Combus	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
39¾	24	..	Int Comb pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
60½	48	2½	Int Harv	900	57¾	57¼	57½	57¾
143½	121	7	Int Harv pf	300	143½	143½	142½	142½
31	21¾	2b	Int Hyd El	100	29	28	29	29
73¼	55	4	Int Match pf	600	73½	72	73	73½
16½	15¼	2	Int M Mar	100	15	15	15	15¼
20½	13¾	.60	Int Nickel	16000	20	19¾	19¾	20
122	111	7	Int Nickel pf	100	122	122	212	
4½	2¾	..	Int P&U C	200	4	3½	4	3¾
40	26¼	..	Int P&P pf	200	37	36½	36¾	35¾
85	54	8	Int Print I pf	100	82	82	82	
58¾	..	..	Int Rys pf	20	50½	50½	50½	50½
42	36½	3	Int Salt	200	37	36¾	37	36¾
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	5100	37¾	37	37	37¼
21¾	16	2	Inter Dep St	200	18¾	18½	18½	19¼
			—J—					
87½	39¼	3t	Jewel Tea	200	54¾	54	54¾	53½
80¾	52½	3	Johns Man	2000	78½	77¾	78	79¼
123½	119½	7	Jones & L pf	150	123½	123½	123½	
			—K—					
24¾	16¼	2.50	Kayser	1200	23½	22¾	23¼	23¾
18½	16	2	Intertype	100	17½	17½	17½	
4¾	3¼	..	Kelly Spring	1400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
23¾	9½	..	Kelly Spr 8%	880	28	24	23	23¾
29¾	21¾	2	Kelvin Wh	1200	28¾	28¼	28¼	27
20¾	15¾	2	Kelvinator	1200	18	14¾	14¾	15
31½	22½	2	Kennecott	3000	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
70	45½	8	Kinney pf	90	47	45¾	47	47
2¾	..	..	Kolster Radio	600	1½	1¾	1½	1½
5	..	..	Kolster Radio cts	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
27½	25	1.60	Kresge	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
27½	20½	1.60	Kreuger Toll	1400	27½	26¾	26¾	26¾
34¾	18	1	Kroger	1600	33½	32¾	33	33¾
			—L—					
4¾	3½	..	Lee Rubber	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
8¾	5½	..	Leh V Coal	1600	6¼	6	6	
69½	56	3	Lehman	1600	66¾	66½	66½	66¼
18½	11¼	..	Libbey Ow	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
34¾	23½	2	Lima Loco	200	30¾	30¼	30¼	31
55½	41¾	4	Liquid Car	4900	46¼	44¼	44¾	44½
63½	45¼	3	Loew's Inc	3300	60¾	59½	59¾	60¾
5¾	2¾	..	Loft Inc	100	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
54¾	43¾	2.60t	Loose-Wiles	100	54½	54½	54½	54¾
111	90½	7	Louis & N	100	98½	98½	98½	98
19	11	..	Ludlum Stl	1800	18½	18	18	18¾
			—M—					
51¾	34	2	McCrory Str	400	51½	50¾	50¾	51
91½	71½	4t	McKeesport	1300	91¼	89¾	89¾	91¾
10½	7	..	McLellan	400	9	8¾	9	9
47¾	33¾	3	Mack Trucks	300	43¾	43½	43½	44
106½	83	3	Macy	100	102¼	102½	102¼	103
7¼	5	.60	Madison Sq	200	7	7	7	7
27¾	20¼	2	Magma Cop	200	22	21¾	21¾	23¼
4	1½	..	Manati Sug	100	4	4	4	4
61	52¾	7	Manh Ry pf	20	58	58	58	58
39	32¾	50c	Man Elv mg	2100	36½	35	35¾	35½
24¼	19¾	1.20	Marine Mid	400	22¾	22¼	22¾	
33¾	23½	2½	Marshall F	300	31¾	31¼	31¾	31½
21½	13¾	1	Math Alkali	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	31¾
39	28¾	2½	May Dept S	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
24¾	14½	3	Maytag pf ww	200	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
34	29	2	Melville Sh	200	31	31	31	
106¾	103	..	Mex Seabd	20500	17¾	17½	18½	17½
16¾	13¼	2	Pur Cons	900	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
31½	21	3	Midland St	500	29¾	29	29	29¼
7½	4½	..	Min Moline	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
11½	8	..	Min & SSM	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
28¾	18¼	3	Mo K&T	800	21½	20¾	20¾	20¾
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½
107	86½	5	Mo Pac pf	400	94½	94½	94½	94
26½	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	200	28½	26½	26½	26½
24¾	15¾	..	Mont Ward	6400	17¾	17	17	17¾
58	51	4.40	Morrel & S	400	55	54	55	54
3¾	2½	..	Mot Met G&E	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
35¾	23¾	..	Mullins Body	100	29½	29½	29½	28¾
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	20	62¾	62½	62½	
16¾	11½	..	Murray Body	2300	18¼	17¾	18	17¾
			—N—					
40¾	27¼	4	Nash Mot	1800	40¾	39¾	39½	40¾
10¾	7½	.80	Nat Acme	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	
10	3¼	..	Nat Aviation	600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
83¾	76	2.80t	Nat Bisc	1000	82	81½	81½	82
39¾	28¼	3t	Nat Cash R	8700	30¼	28¾	29¼	29¾
50¾	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	4700	39¾	38¾	39¼	39¾
26¾	19¼	2	Nat Distil	2300	32½	31½	32½	32½
120	116¾	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	118	118	118	
44¼	31¾	1	Nat Pw & Lt	3400	43¾	42¾	42¾	43
58	43	2	Nat Rel	500	54	53	53	53
70½	59	5t	Nat Supply	100	62¾	62½	62½	
76¼	41¾	5	Nat Surety	1600	73½	70	70	
24	15½	1	Nat Tea	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
14¾	10¼	..	Nev Cons	1000	13	13	13	13¾
47½	42	3	Newport	400	47½	45½	45½	
18	14¼	..	Newport Co	300	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
24	14¼	..	Newton Steel	300	19½	19	19	19¾
35	21	1.60	NY Air Br	1100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
132½	108½	6	NY Central	1400	112¼	111¼	111¾	111½
94	85¼	6	NY C&StL pf	100	91	91	91	92½
12½	8½	1.20	NY Invest	1500	9	8½	8¾	8¾
94½	75	6	NY N&H	100	88¾	88¼	88¾	89¼
117¼	111	7	NY Ont & W	50	116	116	116	116½
107¾	100	6	NY Stm 6%	30	104	104	104	105
217	197	10t	Norf & West	400	198½	197	197	198
90¼	62	10a	No Am	1100	87½	86½	87¾	87¾
10	4¾	..	No Am Aviat	12000	9¾	9¾	10	10
35	24½	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	100	35	35	35	
60¼	47¼	5	No Pac	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¼
			—O—					
19½	14	1	Ohio Oil	1700	15	14¾	15	15
5¾	3½	..	Oliver Farm	100	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
58½	52¼	2½	Otis Elev	200	56½	56¼	56¾	56¼
			—P—					
6¾	4	..	Pac Coast	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	
11½	8	..	Pac Cst 1pf	10	9	9	9	
54¾	45¼	2	Pac Gas	1000	54	53½	53¾	54½
54¾	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
25¼	16¾	..	Pac Mills	80	25¼	25¼	25½	24
11¾	8¾	.60	Packard M	2000	10¾	10	10¼	10¼
36½	32	..	Pan-Am B	100	35	35	35	
4¼	2¾	..	Panhandle	100	3½	3½	3½	
50¼	36¾	4	Paramount	1800	48	45¾	45¾	46¼
11	5¾	..	Park & Tilf	200	10	10	10	
61	52¾	7	Parmalee Tr	300	57¾	57¾	57¾	
27¾	21½	2½	Pathe Exch	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¾	3½	..	Peerless Mot	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
46½	37¼	1	Penick & F	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
39¾	38¼	2.40	J C Penney	100	37¼	37½	37½	37½
99	80	6	J C Penney pf	100	99	99	99	98½
64	55½	4	Penn RR	1200	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
10¾	6¾	1	Petroleum	1000	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
12½	7¼	..	Phila Read	12500	12½	11½	12	10¼
16¾	12¾	..	Phillips Pet	200	12	11¾	12	12
2	1	..	Pierce O'l	100	1	1	1	¾
33½	13½	10	Pierce Pet	300	23¼	22¼	23¼	23¾
15	13	..	Pitts Un'ted	300	14¼	14	14	14
6	5¾	6	Pitts WV	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20¾	12¾	2t	Prairie O&G	700	15½	14¾	15	15½
23½	17¾	3t	Prairie P L	100	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
47¾	35½	7	Press St pf	100	43	43	43	
71¼	63	2.40	Procter & G	200	69¾	68¼	69¾	69
96½	72	3.40	Pub Serv	4200	94	92½	92¼	94½
99½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	98½	98½	98½	98¾
117	109¾	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	117	117	117	116¾
58½	49¾	4	Pullman	100	52½	51½	51½	51¾
11¾	8¾	..	Pure Oil	1500	9¼	9	9	9
101¾	94½	8	Pure Oil pf	20	94¾	93¾	93¾	94¾
55¼	39	4	Purity Bak	100	53	52	52	53
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio	25000	27¼	25¾	26	27½
54¾	48	3.50	Radio pf A	200	55	55	55	54¾
60	34½	5	Radio pf B	1000	60	59¾	59¾	59½
24½	15¾	..	Radio-Keith	22500	24½	23¾	24¼	23¾
29¼	18¾	2.60	Raybestos	1500	31¼	27½	27½	27½
1¾	..	..	Rem Rd & Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19¾	14½	..	Rem Rand	300	15¼	15	15	15¼
88	78¼	7	Rem Rd 1pf	500	79¾	79½	79½	80
10½	7¾	.40	Ren Motors	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
23¾	12	..	Repub Stl	1000	22¾	22¾	22½	23
50	29½	..	Repub Stl pf	100	46½	46½	46½	46¼
22¾	11½	2	Rey Metals	600	19½	18¼	18½	19
18¼	5½	..	Reynolds S	100	15½	15¼	15½	
6¾	2¾	..	Richfield Oil	100	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
16¼	8¾	..	Rio Grande O	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
26	16½	2.20	Rossia Ins	1000	25½	24¾	24¾	25
42¾	37¼	1.87	Royal Dutch	800	38¾	37½	37½	38¼
			—S—					
63	38½	5	Safeway S	4000	62¾	61½	61½	62½
96	88	6	Safew S 6%	50	95¼	95¼	95¼	96¼
105	98	7	Safew S 7%	100	105	105	105	
30¾	24¾	2t	St Joseph	300	29¾	27¾	28	28¾
76	57½	6	StL & SF pf	300	60	59¾	60	59¾
1¾	½	..	Seabd Al	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
2¾	½	..	Seabd Al pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
93¼	44½	2½t	Sears Roe	1000	61	60½	60¾	61¾
10¾	4½	..	Servel	1000	9¾	8½	9½	9¾
12	..	..	Sharp Dohme	12500	19	17¼	19	17½
60½	53¼	3.50	Sharp D pf	8000	60½	59	60	59
29½	22¾	1t	Shattuck	200	28	28	28	27½
34	29¾	2.41	Shell Trans	100	31	3¼	31	
10¼	7¾	..	Shell Union	1580	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
58	55	5.50	Shell Un pf	1000	55½	53¾	53½	56
9¾	4½	..	Simm Hard Th	100	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
23¾	14¾	..	Simmons	1000	19	18½	18½	19
15½	10¼	1	Sinclair	1000	13	12¾	14	12¾
103	98	8	Sinclair pf	100	103	103	103	
12½	8½	..	Skelly Oil	200	9¾	8½	9½	9¾
45¾	29¾	..	Snider pf	300	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
15¾	8	..	Snider pf	300	13	11½	13	11
98	89	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	94	94	94	
54½	45¾	2	So Calif Ed	100	53¾	51	53¾	52¾
28¾	24¾	..	So Calif Ed rts	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100½	92¾	6	So Pacific	100	100	100	100	
17½	9¾	..	So P.R Sug	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
113	96½	8	So P.R Sug pf	20	105	105	105	
18¾	14¾	8	So Railway	700	31¾	29¾	30¾	32¼
38	34	2	Spalding	200	34	34	34	34½
13¾	8¼	1	Sparks With	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
11¾	8¼	..	Spiegel May	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾
20½	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	2300	20½	19½	20¼	20¼
88¾	58	2.50	Sta Gas	2600	86½	85¾	85¾	86¼
104¾	102¾	6	Sta Oil Ex	300	104½	104	104	104
51¾	45	2.50t	Sta Oil Cal	1000	45¾	45½	45½	45½
19	17¼	2	Sta Oil Kan	1000	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
52½	44¾	1t	Sta Oil NJ	4800	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
28	21¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	3300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
34¼	21¼	2t	Starrett Co	500	33	31¾	33¾	
5¾	3	..	Sterling	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
39¾	33	3	Stew Warn	1100	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
21¾	14½	..	St-Warner	1800	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
54½	37¾	3	Stone & Web	9800	54½	50¾	53	50½
25¾	20¼	1.20	Studebaker	5800	25¾	25	25¾	25¼
40¾	33½	2½	Superheater	1300	33¾	33	33	
6½	4¼	..	Symington A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
			—T—					
36¼	29¾	3	Tex Corp	2300	30¼	29¾	30¼	30
55¾	48¾	4	Tex Gulf S	1300	53¾	53	53¾	53
6¾	4½	..	Tex & P Coal	200	5¾	4¾	4¾	
17¾	11¾	..	Tex & P LT	2900	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
17¾	11¾	..	Thermoid	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
32	21¾	2.40	The Fair	200	22½	21¾	21½	21¾
37	18½	2d	Third Nat Inv	200	25¾	25½	26¼	26
8¾	4	..	Thom Star	500	7	7	7	7
9	6½	.60	Tidewat Ag	1400	7	7	7	7
68	55	6	Tidewat A pf	500	61	61	61	61
12	9¾	.80	Timken-Det	200	11	11	11	11
89	43	3	Timken	300	57	57	57	58½
18	11½	1	Transamer	2900	14¾	14¾	14¾	15½
21¾	8½	..	Tri-Cont	1500	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
17¾	7¾	1	Trans & W	200	16	14¾	14¾	15½
45¾	29½	2.50	Trico	200	43	43	43	43¾
62	41¼	7	Twin C pf	36700	52	52	52	
			—U—					
21¾	14½	1.60	Ulen & Co	400	18¾	18¾	19¾	18½
78¾	51¾	5	Underwood pf	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	68½
73	55½	2.60	Un Carbide	3200	85	85	85	84¾
36¾	20¾	2t	Un Oil Cal	300	22½	22½	22¾	23¾
385½	179¾	10	Un Pacific	400	188½	188	188	186½
28¼	22	1.80	Un Tk Car	100	22	22	22	22
71¾	32¼	..	Uni Air Pd	6900	37	36	36¼	36¾
87½	38	..	Uni Air T pf	100	36	36	36	36
40¾	23½	3	Uni Biscuit	1200	40	39¾	40	39½
119¾	113¼	7	Uni Bisc pf	10	119½	119½	119½	
28¾	18½	.75	Uni Carbon	500	20¾	20¼	20¼	20½
31¼	18¼	.75	Unit Corp	20500	30½	29¾	30	30½
51¾	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	400	15½	51½	51½	51½
37½	27¾	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	5000	34¼	33¼	33¾	33¾
102¾	98½	3	Uni O Mex p

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Employment Conditions Better in United States—European Gains Held

Business continues with much deliberation along the road to recovery.

Week-to-week changes as a rule have been few and narrow. The total effect of slight gains here and there, however, has been to turn sentiment in the United States definitely from extreme pessimism to a well-tempered confidence.

Another rise in the price of steel appears to be in the making. The Carnegie Steel Company, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, announced an increase from $1.65 a hundred pounds to $1.70, to go into effect April 1. Operating rates in the steel industry gained again this week, continuing an upward move that has been under way without interruption since the beginning of the year.

Automobile builders are working on gradually increasing schedules, though producers are watching inventories closely. Demand for motorcars in the main is reported as favorable. It is felt the latter half of the year will show considerable improvement over the corresponding period of 1930. At least one price advance was announced this week.

Employment Gaining

Employment reports are among the most encouraging coming to hand this week. The likelihood of increased outdoor work, the better showing made by the construction industry and the fact that a number of important projects are actually under way have brightened the picture considerably. Factory pay rolls also are reported as heavier.

The seriousness of the recent unemployment problem is shown in a survey by Standard Statistics Company. This organization finds that unemployment in the winter just ended was "relatively and actually greater than for at least 20 years."

The survey adds that increasing evidence of a moderate cyclical trade upturn in the latter six months of this year "makes it probable that the last winter's low employment levels will not again be duplicated."

Business volume of distribution of goods is somewhat more favorably reflected in current indexes. Carloadings figures, while still well below those of a year ago, are making better comparisons than recently. Bank clearings for the week up to Thursday totaled $9,275,396,000, a gain of 9.4 per cent over the preceding week, though substantially below the corresponding period of last year.

European Gains Held

A distinctly better tone has developed in European business, according to latest reports. Few important changes have been observed in the last week, but the recent gains have been maintained. It is felt likely, in view of a steady advance covering six weeks, that some unevenness may be seen for a period. The slight recession in nonferrous metal markets which occurred the last few days is regarded in this light.

Textiles are keeping well to the front of the trade advance in Great Britain. Buying has broadened to such an extent that talk of a "boom" is reported from Lancashire. India is now figuring as an important buyer.

Improvement in iron and steel is particularly noticeable in Great Britain, while some slight improvement is noted throughout the Continent.

British employment conditions show some improvement. Office workers are in better demand. Establishment of new industries now is regarded as an important factor in employment prospects.

Leading Stock Markets

A sagging price trend was arrested about the middle of this week in the New York stock market. A number of new high prices for the year were recorded on subsequent rallies. Steel shares and shares of chemical companies were in particularly good demand, and the list generally showed a tendency to let bygone dividend news be bygone. The big increase in brokers' loans—$94,000,000 for the week—was explained as reflecting a shift of the lending from non-reporting sources to lenders who make regular reports, thus swelling the official figures beyond the probable increase in actual loans.

Trading on the London Stock Exchange reflected a generally cheerful attitude on the part of investors. The feature of the week was the interest in His Master's Voice and Columbia shares, inspired by the merger negotiations of the two companies. For a while it was thought the negotiations had failed. Friday's session was one of excitement as the news of completion of the merger attracted a tremendous demand for these shares.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was quiet this week. Among the few significant features of the market were the sharp drops in Suez Canal and Pechiney toward the close of the period.

A downward trend continued throughout most of the week on the Berlin Boerse. A temporary rally occurred late in the week, after which volume of buying was negligible.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

MONTREAL, March 21—Canadian General Electric Company reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after all charges, including depreciation, reserves and taxes, at $3,765,797, equal, after preferred dividends, to $16.76 a share on the 188,845 shares of $50 par stock outstanding. For 1929 net income was $3,829,842, or $20.28 a common share. Surplus after dividends for 1930 was $2,411,375, compared with surplus for 1929 after dividends and write-off of $3,446,393 from plant account of $383,449.

WARREN PIPE & FOUNDRY

Warren Pipe & Foundry Company has proposed a reduction in authorized common stock by 50,000 shares and reduction in capital represented by the common to $10 a share from $35.40.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	96	96
Adams Express 4s '48	87½	87½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	81⅝	81⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	80	79¼
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	79	79
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	105	105
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85⅞	85⅞
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	82½	82½
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94⅜	93½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	39	39⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	133⅛	133⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅞	107⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109½	109½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104⅝	104⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88⅝	88½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	70	69½
Atch T&SF 4½s	116½	116½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101⅞
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106⅝	106⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	87	87
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103	103
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90½	90⅛
Belding Hem 6s '36	87	87
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	113	113
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103½	103½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	101½	101½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	102⅛	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	101¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅝	104⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102¾	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106⅜	106⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106⅛	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅛	106⅛
Can North 4½s	101	100⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅝	99¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101½	101¼
Cen New England 4s	87	86¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅛	104⅜
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114¼	114¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	44¾	41
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68½	68
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	101	101
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27	26¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	66	65½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	86	86
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	109½	109½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	98¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	87⅝	87⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	84½	84⅛
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	88	88
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¾	105¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	94½	94½
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	104⅜	104⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 1st	101½	101½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99½
Columbus Power 4½s	97¼	97¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '38	96½	96½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¼	98⅛
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅜	106⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	30	29
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106⅞	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅜	105¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	48	48
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97¾	97¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90¼	90
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	66	66
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	7¼	7
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	42	42
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	67	66½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106⅜	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90¾	90⅝
Erie RR gen 4s '96	88½	88⅛
Erie RR 5s '67	77	76¾
Erie RR gen '75	77	77
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96¾	96¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96⅝	89½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	21
Gen Baking Co 5½s	96	96
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	103⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103⅝	102⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94	94
Gen Theater Equip 6s	70½	70½
Goodrich 6s '45	68¾	68¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99¾	99¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91
Gould Coupler 6s '40	66	66
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	26	26
Houston Oil 5½s	92	91¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	89½	89½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78½	78½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106
Ill Central 4s '53	89¼	89¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	94½	94¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	60	59¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '61	96½	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93½	93½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72⅝	72⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72⅜	72¼
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	51½	51½
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	94	94
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	56	56
Int Paper 6s '55	63	62¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93¼	83¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	95⅜	95
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	68¾	68¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97¼	97¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	85½	85
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	87	87
L'Autaro 6s '54	71¾	70⅝
Lehigh Val 5s '54	52	52
Loew's Inc 6s '41	108½	108
Louis Arkansas 5s	73¼	73
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	43	27
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	79½
Metro Edison 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Metro W S 4s	76¾	76¾
Metro Water 6½s	99½	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102	102
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91½	91
Mo K & T pi 4s B '62	92	91
Mo K & T 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	102	102
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	66⅞	66¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	94¼	94¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	93½	92¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94½	94
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	93½	93½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	92¾	92¾
Mobile & O 5s '47	77⅞	77⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82½	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101⅞
New England T&T 4½s B '61	105	105
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¼	93¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92¾	92¾
NU O Terminal 4s '53	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95⅞	95⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¾	107½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89¾	89¾
NY Dock Co 5s '51	68½	68½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	114½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110½	110½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117	116¾
NY Steam Corp 5s	104⅝	104⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Nor Am Co 5s	99½	99½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	113¼	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅝	103⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112½	111¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	39½	39½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	86¼	86¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96	96
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	36	36
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	78¾	78
Penn Railroad 4s '48 sta	98½	98½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97½	97¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	102¼	102¼
Penn Railroad 4½s wi	97	97
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105¼	105¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109¾	109½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	109⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	108	108
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	98⅝	98⅜
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	79	79
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102½	102¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	94½	94⅜
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	78¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	79½	78
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	91¼	91¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	70¼	70
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104	104
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90	90
Purity Baking 5s '48	97¼	97⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102	101½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	80	80
Rio G & E col 4s '49	84	84
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106⅞	106⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¼	100¼
Rutland RR con 4½s '41	91	91
St Louis IM&S gen 5s '31	100	100
St Louis & SF 4s A '54	82¼	81¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	73½	73¼
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	86	85½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Seabd AL gold 4s '59 sta	34	34
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	13¾	13¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	14¾	13¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7½	7
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	87	87
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79¾	79
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	88½	88½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	105¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	96	96
Southern Pacific 4½s '88	97¾	97¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99¾
Southern Ri con 5s '94	100¾	100¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	114¾	114¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Sparta 5s	95	95
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	81½	81
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	17	15
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅝	107⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	99⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99¾	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	98¾	99⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50	49⅝
Tenn Con Ry 6s '47	97	96¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '48 rcts ww	98⅞	98⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅜	99
Union Pacific 4s '96	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Union Pacific 5s	111⅜	111⅜
U S Rubber Co 5s '47	73¾	73¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93½	93¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103	103¼
Utah Lt & Lt 5s '59 ww	76⅝	76¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	83¼	83
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107	107
Wabash RR, 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash RR 5s B '70	90	90
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	96	96
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	106¾	106¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	57	57
Western Electric 5s '44	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	82
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	94½	94½
Western Pacific 5½s A '46	91¾	91¼
Western Union 5s '51	103⅜	103⅜
Western Union 6½s '36	110	110
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	95¼	95¼
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	101	101
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89⅝	89⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101⅛	101¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar21	Last Mar20
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25
US 3½s '43 March	101.15	101.15	101.15	...
US 3½s '43 Jan	101.14	101.14	101.14	...
US 3½s '47	101.31	101.31	101.31	101.29
US 4s '54	107.25	107.25	107.25	107.25

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77¼	77¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	67	66½
Antioquia 7s B '45	67½	67½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅜	97⅜
Australia 4½s '56	67	66
Australia 5s '55	73¾	72
Australia 5s '57	76¼	73
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96⅝	96¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '43	96	96
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Bergen 5s '60	96⅝	96⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	82¼	81¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	87	86½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	87	87
Berlin Elec 6s '55	80¾	80
Bogota (City) 8s '45	90	90
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	32½	31¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	31¾	31¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'37	67¾	65¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	68¼	66
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89	89
Brazil 7s	68¾	68¾
Bremen 7s '35	99⅝	98⅝
Brisbane 6s '60	80	80
Brisbane 5s '58	66	66
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	81¼	80½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '62	82	82
Bulgaria 7s '67	77	77
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	75¼	75½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102½	102½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85¼	85¼
Chile (Rep 6s Jan '61	86	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	84	84
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	98
Chilean Loan 7s '60	85	85
Chile 5s	95	94¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	75	74½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75	75
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100½	100¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	77½	77¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	82	82½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96⅝	96
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100½	100½
Dresden 7s '45	85½	85½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	105¼	105¼
Dutch Ml sf 6s '62	101⅞	101⅞
Estonia Bank 7s '67	70	70
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91	91
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95¾	95
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	99
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94⅝	94½
German 7s '49	104	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88½	88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81¾	81¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81½	81¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93¾	93¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	99¾	99¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	97	97
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100½	100¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83¼	83
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	93	93
Hamburg 6s '46	92	91⅞
Helsingfors 6½s '60	91¼	90⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93½	93½
Irish Free State 5s '60	103½	102⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85⅜	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	95	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96½	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	108¾	108¾
Karstadt 6s '43	71½	71¼
Krenger & Toll 7s '39	94	94
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	93	93
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅝	104⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅝	104⅝
Medellin 6½s '54	69	61½
Mexican E 5s '77	99½	99½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	63¼	63¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½	96½
New South Wales 5s '57	65½	64¾
New South Wales 6s '58	65	65
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	86
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99¼	99¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94¾	94¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100½	100½
Oslo G&E 6s '63	98	98
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93	93
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	62½	62½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	31	30½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	31	30½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	53	53
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	71½	71½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	82½	82
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	89	89
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	77¾	77½
Prussia 6½s '51	87½	87½
Prussia 6s '52	82½	82
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96¼	96¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	93½	93½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88¼	88
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	87	87
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	86¾	86
Rhinelbe 7s '46	93¾	93½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	65¾	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	55½	55
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	62	61¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	92	91¾
Rumania 7s '59	80	79
Ruhr 6s	77½	77½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	87½	86¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	76¾	75¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	92
Saxon State 6½s '46	86¼	85¾
Saxon State 7s '45	96½	92¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82¼	82¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92⅝	92⅝
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	93¼	93¼
Siemens 6½s '51	100½	100½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78¼	78¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	69	69
Soisons (City) 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Sydney 5½s '55	71½	71½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	100	100
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	89½	89
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	68	68
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¾	106¼
Uni StI W 6½s A '51	82	82
Uni StI W 6½s C '51	81½	81½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '54	87¼	87¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	102	102
Westphalia El 6s '53	79	79
Wurttemberg 7s '56	93¼	93½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100	100

General Motors Gives Eight Months' Orders

ORDERS of copper, cotton, rubber, tin and zinc involving many millions of dollars have been placed by General Motors Corporation to cover that organization's needs for the remainder of the year, reports from New York say.

While it is usual for the big motor company to anticipate its requirements of materials, its recent move in ordering five basic commodities more than eight months in advance is said to be without precedent.

The action of the company is thought to indicate that its officials believe important commodities will be stabilized at or above current price levels.

Standard Brands Important Factor in Food Industry

Largest Producer in World of Yeast and Baking Powder —Big Distributor of Canned, Bottled and Packaged Foods—Financial Position Very Strong

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 105 in the Series

The securities of well-managed food companies due to the very nature of their business are considered as excellent mediums for the placing of investment funds. In times of depression probably no concerns fare better on the average than those engaged in the distribution of food.

Attention is here called to Standard Brands, Inc., one of the most important organizations in the food industry.

The company has had only one full calendar year, that of 1930, in which to reveal the earning power of its consolidated units, but the growth of the constituent companies whose history extends back 70 years or more, indicates future potentialties of a most promising nature.

Then, too, the company has the sponsorship of one of the most important banking firms in the world, J. P. Morgan & Co., a vital fact to be considered when financing for expansion is necessary or greater working capital is required.

Not to be overlooked is its financial strength. It has no bonded debt, and its current assets equal 64 per cent of its total assets, with cash or equivalent practically equivalent to all its property, machinery and equipment.

Formed in June, 1929, as a consolidation of Fleischmann Company, Royal Baking Powder Company and the E. W. Gillett Company, Ltd., Standard Brands subsequently acquired Chase & Sanborn, Inc., and Widlar Food Products.

The purpose of the merger was to effect economies and increase sales through the use by all of the component companies of the splendid distributing facilities of the Fleischmann Company around which the combination was built. The latter concern, regarded as one of the most successful industrial enterprises in the country, is the world's largest manufacturer of yeast, with more than 900 direct selling agencies in the United States and foreign lands.

A Leader in Packaged Goods

In addition to yeast, the products of the Fleischmann Company are baking powder, diamalt, sold mostly to bakers as an ingredient of bread, denatured alcohol, arkady, a dough improver, vinegar, malt extracts, grains and dried feed yeast.

Royal Baking Powder ranks as the largest producer of cream of tartar baking powder in the world, while the Gillett company is the biggest maker of that product in Canada, in addition to making soda, cream of tartar and yeast cakes. Fruit flavored gelatin, mint sauce and mayonnaise are also sold under the Royal trade-mark. The Chase & Sanborn division sells millions of pounds of teas and coffees annually, and the Widlar division distributes olives, pickles, spices, salad dressings, mince meat, sandwich spread, canned corn, condiments, teas and coffees.

As an indication of the widespread activities of the amalgamated company, it may be stated that yeast is delivered daily to some 250,000 grocers and other retail merchants and to more than 60,000 commercial bakeries, hotels, restaurants and public institutions. About 16,300 cities and towns are served by its own delivery system and 36,000 towns and villages by common carriers.

The company is constantly realizing greater benefits from its national sales campaigns and heavy advertising program. The emphasis placed on the Chase & Sanborn products now operating under a store door delivery system and Royal gelatin has resulted in a very satisfactory increase in volume throughout the country. Advertising expenditures in 1930 were about $3,000,000 greater than in 1929, and the 1931 total should approximate last year. Part of the benefits of the increased sales efforts is shown by the opening of five new roasting plants of Chase & Sanborn, bringing the company's total capacity to 87,000,000 pounds annually.

Earnings Trend Now Upward

Earning power of Standard Brands has not yet shown the gains which its sponsors believe probable in the next two or three years. The first complete year of operations netted $16,402,253 after charges equal after preferred dividends to $1.22 a share on the 12,644,002 no-par common shares outstanding. This was less by almost $2,000,000 than the $18,344,391 in 1929 earned by the constituent companies, and compares with $22,820,182 in 1928, $22,975,355 in 1

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BELL DEFEATS FRANK SHIELDS

Meets Borotra for the U. S. Indoor Tennis Title in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 21—R. Berkeley Bell, formerly of Texas, celebrated his newly acquired residence here, and his accession to the New York Athletic Club, by entering the final round of the United States indoor lawn tennis singles championship yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, at the expense of the leading American candidate, Frank X. Shields, and will encounter Jean Borotra for the title.

Shields, runnerup for the outdoor national title, had been regarded as certain to be the opponent of Borotra by most of the experts, and had an easy task to come through his earlier rounds. But against Bell he encountered an opponent of another sort. The Texan fought every step of the way, handling the service of Shields, his greatest asset, with more and more severity as the match proceeded, until he finally came through to victory against a decidedly dismayed young man, 9—11, 6—4, 12—10, 6—4. Bell, though his stance for service was unusual, was decidedly at his best in this respect. But it was his superb courage, and the fighting qualifications which his native State furnishes that really accounted for the victory.

Curiously, it was Bell who eliminated Borotra from the United States outdoor championships at Forest Hills last summer, in the first round, so the final is likely to be well fought at least.

In the final of the doubles, Jean Borotra, in spite of, rather than with the assistance of his partner, Christian Boussus, managed to win the title, defeating Pierre Landry, and Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, the intercollegiate champion, after four sets. Landry and Sutter led at 5—2, in the set, only to lose it at 7—5, but the situation was reversed in the third, when Borotra and Boussus, after leading at 5—3, dropped four games in a row, largely through the errors of Boussus, for the set. In the final set also, after being at match point several times, Borotra and Boussus allowed the Franco-American pair to take the ninth game. But Borotra won his service game to end the battle in a final brilliant series of aces and volleys. This gave him the match, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York Athletic Club, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 9—11, 6—4, 12—10, 6—4.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Jean Borotra and Christian Boussus, France, defeated Pierre Landry, France, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

MEMORIAL CUP PLAY ADVANCED TO FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, March 21—With the victories of the Ottawa Primroses in Niagara Falls and of the Winnipeg Elmwood Millionaires in their home city on Friday night the number of teams in the running for the Canadian junior hockey championship has been reduced to two and they will meet in Toronto on Monday and Wednesday of next week for the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup. Ottawa defeated Niagara Falls, O. H. A. champions, 5 to 2 on the round, winning at home, 4 to 0, on Wednesday and losing in Niagara Falls, 2 to 1.

In Winnipeg the Regina Pats won Wednesday 1 to 0, but last night they lost 4 to 2 after 20 minutes of overtime. At the end of the regulation 60 minutes the score was 2 to 1 for Winnipeg and each team scored once in the first overtime period.

There are seven teams in the running for the senior championship and the Allan Cup, four in eastern Canada and three in the West. The final series will be played in Winnipeg, starting March 31. In the West, Winnipeg and North Battle-Ford, Manitoba and Saskatchewan champions, respectively, start a series today, and the winners take on Edmonton Superiors, Alberta champions who eliminated Trail, British Columbia titleholders. Winnipeg defeated Port Arthur, last year's runnersup.

In the east the two semifinal series start today. McGill University and Truro meet in Halifax and then in Moncton on Monday, while Ottawa Rideaus play in Hamilton on Saturday and in Ottawa on Monday.

CALEDONIAN C. C. NO. 2 BONSPIEL WINNER

RYE, N. Y., March 21—The first metropolitan curling bonspiel went to the No. 2 team of the Caledonian Curling Club of New York when its representatives defeated the No. 2 team representing St. Andrew's Golf Club, Mt. Hope, N. Y., 16 to 10, after three days of competition at the Playland Ice Casino yesterday.

The Caledonian team, composed of R. Gilmartin, Murdo McKenzie, P. F. Gilmartin and A. P. Roth, skip, triumphed over the No. 3 St. Andrew's G. C. team, manned by F. W. Longfellow, H. R. Sutphin, W. C. Harris and J. C. Teneyck, 18 to 8, in the first semifinal. St. Andrew's No. 2 defeated No. 1 team from the same club to enter the final in the afternoon, but lost, 16 to 10, to the Caledonian Club. The St. Andrew's No. 2 team was composed of Peter Fletcher, Franklin Coe, Archibald Douglas and F. V. D. Longacre, skip.

Utica (N. Y.) No. 1 team defeated Royal Montreal Curling Club, 18 to 9, to win the runner-up team competition.

PLAYOFF SCHEDULE HAS TWELVE GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., March 21—The four qualifiers for the 1930-31 International Hockey League championship series, a round-robin tournament of 12 games, were decided last night. Buffalo Bisons, Windsor Bull Dogs, Cleveland Indians and Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets were named as the title contenders, Pittsburgh's 2-to-1 victory over Buffalo in Pittsburgh last night definitely eliminating London Tecumsehs from the contention.

The championship tournament, a unique affair in professional hockey in which each club gets three home and three away games, opens next Tuesday, Mach 24. Cleveland Indians, present titleholders will be at home to Pittsburgh, while Windsor Bull Dogs will play Buffalo Bisons at Fort Erie. Under the new playoff arrangements, three points will be awarded for a win and one for a tie.

A tentative schedule announced last night here by President C. S. King, is as follows:

Tuesday, March 24—Windsor at Buffalo, Pittsburgh at Cleveland.

Thursday, March 26—Cleveland at Windsor, Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

Saturday, March 28—Windsor at Cleveland, Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Tuesday, March 31—Buffalo at Windsor, Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

Thursday, April 2—Pittsburgh at Windsor, Cleveland at Buffalo.

Saturday, April 4—Windsor at Pittsburgh, Buffalo at Cleveland.

COLLINS AND APPLEBY MEET

UNITED STATES AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	High Run	P.C.
P. N. Collins, Chicago	4	0	106	1.000
E. T. Appleby, New York	4	0	80	1.000
R. V. Fessenden, Madison, Wis.	3	2	90	.600
H. T. Galey, Tulsa, Okla.	1	3	40	.250
D. H. Goslin, San Francisco	1	4	57	.200
C. H. Connor, Philadelphia	0	4	41	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 21—Percy N. Collins of Chicago, winner a year ago, and Edgar T. Appleby of New York, who took the title away from him later in a challenge match, will fight out the United States amateur billiards championship at 18.2 balkline, in the final match at the New York Athletic Club. This was insured last night when Appleby, after the narrowest sort of an escape from defeat, defeated Raymond V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., by a score of 300 to 292, in a match that lasted three hours and took 36 innings. The champion was so close to defeat that only a final run of 32, involving many difficult situations, saved him. The loser, too, was also involved in several trying attempts, which he failed to negotiate at important moments near the end of the struggle. The score by innings:

Appleby—2 0 1 28 46 0 0 19 3 0 0 2 1 2 2 8 6 7 1 51 0 1 8 18 0 9 0 0 8 20 20 0 5 0 0 32—300. Innings—36. High run—51.

Fessenden—1 1 0 0 2 5 6 16 0 0 25 0 1 0 10 11 1 17 28 2 2 7 9 7 24 2 1 0 0 14 3 13 1 3 4 13—292. Innings—35. High run—79.

D. H. Goslin, the Pacific coast candidate, climbed into the winning column for the first time, at the expense of C. H. Connor, of Philadelphia, in the afternoon game, 300 to 200, in 33 innings. Both played steady billiards, though neither showed the class of billiards of the leaders.

Goslin—0 2 4 1 15 0 39 6 16 0 0 1 43 0 8 35 7 7 1 12 25 11 0 5 1 1 13 2 0 21 2 21 1—300. Innings—33. High run—43.

Connor—12 2 1 5 1 4 2 7 12 1 6 0 3 1 15 1 35 13 0 17 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 30 4 4 6 15 0—200. Innings—33. High run—35.

Referee—Frank Cutler.

Neer Advances to Tennis Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 21—Philip F. Neer of San Francisco, United States intercollegiate champion in 1921, defeated Gus Feuer of Miami and the University of Florida in a hard-fought semifinal round match in the annual southeastern tennis championship on the clay courts of the Saint Augustine Tennis Club yesterday. Neer will meet Marcel Rainville of Montreal, who advanced to the finals on Thursday, when he defeated G. Carleton Shafer of Philadelphia.

Yesterday Neer played an aggressive game, smothering the Floridian with a barrage of baseline drives and smashing service. Feuer steadied at times to take points for himself. He won the second set at 6—3, and also broke through in the third set to win four games, but the Californian proved too powerful.

Semifinal round doubles matches were played yesterday with Neer and Shafer advancing through a victory over Gene Hogenauer of New York and Feuer, and Rainville and Fred C. Baggs of New York defeating Frank Howatt and J. Tyler Van Campen of St. Augustine. Both matches were won in straight sets. the summary:

SOUTHEASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Phil F. Neer, San Francisco, defeated Gus Feuer, Miami, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Phil F. Neer and G. Carleton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated Gene Hogenauer, New York, and Gus Feuer, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Frank Howatt, St. Augustine, and J. Tyler Van Campen, St. Augustine, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

PICK-UPS

THE young outfield of the Boston Braves illustrated how valuable it may be in the future as far as scoring runs is concerned. Against the New York Yankees on Friday, a game which the Braves won by 7 to 6, those three men made 7 of the 11 hits collected by the Tribe and batted in four of the seven runs. Red Worthington made three hits in four times at bat, Wally Berger made three out of five and Wes Schulmerich made one out of two. It was Berger's long homer, his first of the season, in the ninth, that broke the tie and gave the Braves victory.

Joe Dugan, the former star third baseman of the Yankees when that team was the best in the American League, is making a comeback with the Detroit Tigers. He hasn't been given a contract; but if his fine playing continues, no doubt he will be offered one. Marty McManus, the regular Tiger third baseman, has been out of the game for several days and Dugan has stepped in and shown signs of his old brilliancy.

The St. Louis Browns won their fifth straight exhibition game on Friday, aided by a brother battery, half of which is new to big league fans. Dick Ferrell, first-string Brown catcher, worked behind the bat, with his young brother, Marvin Ferrell, who is trying out for a regular position on the pitching staff, working in the box. A third brother, George, was playing in left field for Buffalo, the club the Browns defeated.

Chick Hafey held a conference with St. Louis Cardinal officials on Friday in an effort to come to terms with the club; but it seems that the meeting ended with the veteran outfielder and the Cards as far apart as ever. Hafey hit .337 for the Cardinals last season and insists that he is worth about $5000 more than the club management has offered him.

ATLANTIC SEA GULLS WIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21—The Atlantic Sea Gulls defeated the Boston Hockey Club, runnerup in the recent world's amateur championship tournament in Poland, 3 to 1, in the Auditorium here last night. At the end of the regulation time, the score was 1 to 1, the Sea Gulls scoring twice in the overtime period.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES

Specially Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

Year	Winner	Winning Time m.	s.	Winning Margin	Notable Occurrences
1829	Oxford	14	30	Easily	Rowed at Henley. Every man in the Oxford crew subsequently became a clergyman.
1836	Cambridge	36	0	1m.	Cambridge colors changed from pink to light blue.
1838	Cambridge	21	0	1m. 45s.	Oxford Univ. Boat Club founded this year.
1840	Cambridge	29	30	¼ length	Traffic impeded race.
1841	Cambridge	23	30	1m. 45.	Weights of crews recorded for first time.
1842	Oxford	30	45	13s.	Oxford used carvel-built boat.
1845	Cambridge	23	30	30s.	Traffic again spoiled race. Course changed from Westminster-Putney to Putney-Mortlake.
1846	Cambridge	21	5	2 lengths	Outrigged boats used for first time.
1849	Cambridge	22	0	Easily	Cambridge crew all Trinity men.
1849	Oxford	—	—	Foul	Only year in which two races were rowed.
1853	Oxford	31	30	27s.	Oxford coached by T. S. Egan, former Cambridge president.
1854	Oxford	25	29	11 strokes	Held annually from this date until 1913.
1856	Cambridge	25	50	½ length	Keel-less boats and round oars first used.
1857	Oxford	22	15	35s.	Oxford stroke "caught a crab."
1858	Cambridge	21	23	22s.	Losers submerged 300 yards from finish.
1859	Oxford	24	40	Cambridge sank	Slowest on record for this course.
1860	Cambridge	25	5	1 length	
1861	Oxford	23	30	45s.	Cambridge had in F. H. Archer lightest cox on record (5st. 5lbs.).
1862	Oxford	24	41	30s.	Traffic delayed start.
1863	Oxford	23	38	43s.	Royalty watched race for first time.
1864	Oxford	21	40	26s.	Cambridge shell smashed by steamer after finish.
1865	Oxford	21	34	4 lengths	River traffic controlled for first time.
1866	Oxford	25	35	15s.	Cambridge man "caught a crab."
1867	Oxford	22	40	½ length.	Fastest time to this date.
1868	Oxford	20	56	6 lengths	Oxford's sequence of nine victories ended.
1869	Oxford	20	5	3 lengths	
1870	Cambridge	22	4	1¼ lengths	Snowstorm. Cambridge stroke, J. H. D. Goldie, rowed second half of course with defective rigger.
1871	Cambridge	22	3	1 length	Sliding seats used for first time.
1872	Cambridge	21	15	2 lengths	
1873	Cambridge	19	35	3¼ lengths	Oxford bow broke his oar.
1874	Cambridge	22	35	3 lengths	Winning post erected.
1875	Oxford	22	2	10 lengths	G. L. Davis steered Cambridge for fifth successive year.
1876	Cambridge	20	20	Easily	Fog caused adjournment.
1877		24	8	Dead heat	Practice of crews impeded by frost.
1878	Oxford	21	13	10 lengths	A. H. Higgins, Oxford, lightest stroke on record in race (9st. 6½lbs.).
1879	Cambridge	21	16	3½ lengths	Snowstorm.
1880	Oxford	21	23	3¾ lengths	F. I. Pitman, president, stroked Cambridge to last-minute win in "greatest race ever." Oxford No. 7 broke his oar.
1881	Oxford	21	51	3 lengths	
1882	Oxford	20	12	7 lengths	Cambridge oarsmen same as in 1868.
1883	Oxford	21	18	3½ lengths	
1884	Cambridge	21	39	2½ lengths.	Fastest time to this date.
1885	Oxford	21	36	3 lengths	Record time until 1900.
1886	Cambridge	22	39	¾ length	
1887	Cambridge	20	52	2½ lengths	Grand race, comparable to that of 1886.
1888	Cambridge	20	48	5 lengths	
1889	Cambridge	20	14	2½ lengths	Both boats carried inflated bladders. Cambridge waterlogged.
1890	Oxford	22	3	1 length	Oxford's sequence of nine victories ended.
1891	Oxford	21	45	½ length	Cambridge coached by W. A. L. Fletcher, Oxford.
1892	Oxford	19	31	3¼ lengths	
1893	Oxford	18	47	1 length and 4 ft.	
1894	Oxford	21	39	3½ lengths	
1895	Oxford	20	50	3½ lengths	
1896	Oxford	20	1	2-5 length	S. M. Bruce, later Australian Prime Minister, rowed for Cambridge.
1897	Oxford	19	12	2½ lengths	
1898	Oxford	22	15	Easily	
1899	Cambridge	21	4	3¼ lengths	
1900	Cambridge	18	47	20 lengths	D. C. R. Stuart stroked Cambridge to victory for third successive year.
1901	Oxford	22	31	2-5 length	
1902	Cambridge	19	9	5 lengths	
1903	Cambridge	19	32	6 lengths	Record time for race.
1904	Cambridge	21	36	4½ lengths	Snowstorm. Cambridge sank at Harrods. Race rerowed. R. C. Bourne stroked fourth successive winning crew.
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths	
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths	First race after war.
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths	Cambridge had heaviest crew ever in race, P. E. Orr-Ewing, Cambridge, stroked his third successive winning crew.
1908	Cambridge	19	20	2½ lengths	W. P. Mellen, U. S. A., stroked Oxford.
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths	
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths	Oxford waterlogged at Hammersmith.
1911	Oxford	18	29	2¾ lengths	
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths	
1913	Oxford	20	53	¾ length	The Centenary race.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths	
1915-1919	No races owing to the war.				
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths	
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length	
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths	
1923	Oxford	20	54	¾ length	
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths	
1925	Cambridge	21	50	A distance	
1926	Cambridge	19	39	5 lengths	
1927	Cambridge	20	14	2½ lengths	
1928	Cambridge	20	30	10 lengths	
1929	Cambridge	19	24	7 lengths	
1930	Cambridge	19	9	2 lengths	
1931	Cambridge	19	26	2¼ lengths	

SUMMARY OF RACES:	Won	Lost	Dead Heat
Cambridge	42	40	1
Oxford	40	42	

All races have been rowed over the Putney-Mortlake course, except that of 1839, at Henley; of 1836, 39, 40, 41 and 42, from Westminster to Putney; and of 1846, 56 and 63, from Mortlake to Putney. The full Putney to Mortlake course measures 4¼ miles.

JUNIOR CLASS FREE SKATING

The second day of competition in the United States figure skating championships began at the Boston Arena this morning with the junior competitors in the women's, men's and doubles' classes, taking part in the free-skating events. Many fine exhibitions were given in all three classes and with only one or two exceptions, the skaters were very evenly matched.

The free-skaing event for women was the first to take place. Those who took part were: Miss Margaret Bennett, Minneapolis, Min.; Mrs. M. Herbst; Miss Aubrey Peppe, N. Y.; Mrs. Cecil Gordon, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Hoyt, N. Y.; Miss Nancy Follett, Quincy, Mass.; Miss Louise Weigel, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Grace Madden, Boston; Miss Estelle Weigel, Buffalo; Miss Martha Turner, and Miss Margarete Sherman.

Misses Bennett, Peppe, Follett, Louise Weigel and Madden did exceptionally well in this event, each skater giving many fine exhibitions of figures and curves.

The junior event for men followed and those who competed were: Joseph K. Savage, New York; Edmund Brigham, Brookline, Mass.; Eaton R. Robertson, New Haven, Conn.; R. G. and A. E. Jansen. Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Bolters, Brooklyn; Bruce Mapes, Brooklyn; Robin Lee, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Lyman E. Wakefield Jr., Minneapolis.

Robin Lee, the youngest competitor among the men, and Joseph K. Savage, were the outstanding members of their class. Each drew a hearty round of applause from the audience at the conclusion of his turn. Bruce Mapes and Lyman E. Wakefield Jr., also did well.

The final event on the morning's program was the junior doubles, in which three pairs took part. The pairs follow: Miss Nancy Follett and Fred A. Parmenter; Miss Gertrude Dutton and Harold Hartshorne; and Miss Ethel R. Bijur and Bedell Harmed. The first mentioned pair pleased the audience with their exhibition, as did Miss Bijur and Mr. Harmed.

GREENBORO ARCHERS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., March 21—Two Greenboro, N. C., archers were the winners in the close shoot that wound up the fifth annual midwinter archery tournament here. The winners were Scott Robertson, who took the men's championship with a score of 192, and Miss M. M. Mauter, a student at the North Carolina College for Women, captured the women's championship with a score of 208.

PERRY AND MISS PATE WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., March 21 (AP)—F. L. Perry and Miss Alice Pate of New Haven, Conn., topped a field of 116 and won the annual mixed foursomes tournament of the Tin Whistles Club yesterday with a net score of 74. Their gross score was 97. Richard St. Tufts of Pinehurst, former Tin Whistles champion, and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, former North and South champion, turned in the best gross score—a 92.

GOLF RIVALS IN FINAL

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 21 (AP)—A pair of rivals of long standing went into the final round of the women's Bermuda golf championship yesterday when Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia and Mrs. Maude Ross of Ottawa easily won their semifinal-round matches. Mrs. Hurd, former United States titleholder, eliminated Miss Nancy Pearman of Bermuda, 5 and 4, while Mrs. Ross turned back Mrs. J. N. Pew Jr. of Philadelphia, 7 and 5.

DANIEL PRENN SUSPENDED

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Daniel Prenn, Germany's high ranking tennis player, was suspended today until further notice by the president of the German Tennis Federation.

Los Angeles and Checkers Are Tied

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheiks	22	1	12	100	65	45
Los Angeles	15	6	13	78	78	36
Checkers	16	4	15	88	93	36

RESULT MARCH 14

Checkers 5, Los Angeles 3.

RESULT MARCH 17

Los Angeles 3, Sheiks 2.

RESULT MARCH 19

Los Angeles 4, Checkers 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At Oakland, March 14, the Oakland Checkers won from Los Angeles, 5 to 3, and passed the losers in the league standing for a period of five days. Five assists converted by Ellis, Pool, Don Cummings, Syl Hurtubise and Irving kept the home team in the lead throughout a well-played match. Dan Carrigan passed to his team mate Peltier for two goals for Los Angeles in the second period, and Filkin added a goal in the last period. The latter, a solo rush along the boards, earned much applause as Filkin successfully caromed the puck past four individual attackers.

The Millionaires earned a well-played game from the Oakland Sheiks at the latter's home ice, 3 to 2, March 17. Huffman upset Archie Grey and passed broadfoot for the opening goal at 10 minutes of the first period. Bond passed to Harper a moment later. The two goals indicated a win for the Sheiks, until at the middle of the third period the team from the South awakened, Filkin, Carrigan and Grey registering scores which the home team could not overcome.

The Checkers proved easy for the Millionaires March 19, losing 4 to 1, before a well-filled house at Los Angeles. Close checking was evident and sharp defense play by both goalies in the first two periods. Don Cummings and Frank Burke teamed for the opening goal for the visitors. Two minutes later Filkin wormed his way past the Checker defense for a score which tied the count. Peltier then passed to Filkin for a score which was stopped by Vaughan but instantly bounded over his stick into the net.

Carrigan to Peltier and Brown to Roy added two goals for the Los Angeles team. Roy, known as the California Joliat, hurdled sticks and skates to score. He is only a midget but displays many of the features of the famous Canadien star. Roy hails from Montreal, speaks little English and is always greeted by a great hand as he takes the ice. He plays center on the Millionaires' second line.

PERKINS VS. GOODWIN

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 21 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, former English amateur title holder, and Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) youth, will battle for the winter amateur golf championship of Florida. Perkins shot the poorest round of golf yesterday since coming to Florida but he managed a 2 and 1 victory over Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla. It was the first time in several days the Briton failed to crash par. Goodwin, 17-year-old flash, was forced to the twentieth hole by Horace Cook, Princeton, N. J.

SARAZEN AND TURNESA TIE

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, first-day leader, and Joe Turnesa, turned in 139s yesterday, to go into the 36-hole lead for the 72-hole La Gorce open tournament. Sarazen took a par 71 yesterday to go with his low first-day score of 68. Turnesa, one stroke behind Sarazen at the 18-hole mark, was one under par with a 70 to tie for the lead.

ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF RESULTS

Oshawa 3, Stratford 2 (10m. overtime).

DETROIT GETS A. B. CONGRESS

Four Changes Among Leaders in Bowling Championship

LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

Phil Smidt & Sons, Roby, Ind.	3983
Lembo Bros. Shoes, Rochester	3869
West-Nesbit, Oneonta	3854
Pontiac Packing Company, Pontiac	3853
Witter Rasz, St. Louis	3832
Courier Express, Buffalo	3820
Strachan Coals, Chicago	3820
South Side Chevrolets, St. Louis	3813
Pulahos, Erie	3810
Louisville Recreations	3804

TWO-MAN EVENT

Walter Kemper-Maurice Schonaker, Indianapolis	1387
Richard Reisser-Louis Fritcher, Detroit	1375
Edward Oates-Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1360
Frank Brown-Frank Kaminski, Chicago	1343
J. Lambus-B. Cook, Cincinnati	1336
Paul Day-Harry Kuhn, Louisville	1334
Walter Robinson-William Stanley, Louisville	1321

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Walter Clark, Erie	712
Frank Rueth, Milwaukee	713
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	711
Stephen Kenny, St. Louis	689
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	672
B. A. Myers, Syracuse	664
Paul Day, Louisville	664
O. Jensen, Terre Haute	662
H. Rebenscheid, Danville	661
A. L. Cook, Chicago	656

ALL EVENTS

Paul Day, Louisville	1913
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1887
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	1853
Thomas Hitch Jr., Erie	1842
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1841
C. Chisholm, Cleveland	1839
Frank Rueth, Milwaukee	1837
A. Bessert, Milwaukee	1832

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21—The best efforts of 64 teams from the middle West and from Greater New York landed only one position among the leading 10 positions in the American Bowling Congress last night. Strachan Coals rolled 2820 to tie Courier-Express, Buffalo, for sixth place. The Chicago team scored games of 962, 936 and 922.

Three changes in the standings of the minor events marked the earlier bowling Friday. Richard Reisser and Louis Fritcher of Detroit took second place in the two-man event with a 1275 score, 12 pins short of the highest score yet rolled in this event. A 689 score placed Stephen Kenny of St. Louis in fourth place in the individual event.

John Rutkowski, a member of the Syracuse team which bowled in the international matches at Stockholm, Sweden, two years ago, totaled 1841 in his nine games to qualify for fifth in the all-events standings.

H. William Pollack of Buffalo was unanimously reelected president of the congress at the annual convention Friday afternoon. The congress also elected these officers: William A. Legear, St. Louis, first vice-president; Elmer H. Baumgarten, Chicago, second vice-president; Charles G. Koch, Cleveland, third vice-president; Alfred Martin, Louisville, fourth vice-president; William A. Neeb, Ft. Wayne, Ind., fifth vice-president; August E. Jankowsky, Detroit, sixth vice-president. Thirty-four men from as many cities were named to the executive committee of the congress.

The 1932 tournament was voted to Detroit after one of the closest battles in A. B. C. history. A ballot vote was required to determine that Detroit nosed out St. Louis by six votes.

The iron man of baseball, Everett L. Scott, who established the record for consecutive games played while with the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox, will bowl in the tournament tonight. He will appear with the Farnan Shoe team of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Scott has rolled 12 perfect games since abandoning baseball after his streak was terminated several seasons back.

Another of the outstanding teams appearing tonight will be the Commodore Barrys of Chicago, the only team ever to win two A. B. C. championships in as many years. The feat was achieved 15 years ago.

A nation-wide network broadcast of an A. B. C. tournament will be attempted for the first time Saturday night when the Columbia chain will go on the air at 11:30 p. m., with a description of the bowling classic from Broadway Auditorium, where it is being held.

Kansas City Sure of Playoff Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	30	3	14	145	104	60
Kansas City	28	4	15	95	57	56
Duluth	25	1	19	107	89	50
Buffalo	25	4	16	114	88	50
Chicago	23	2	21	112	94	48
Minneapolis	11	3	31	63	126	22
St. Louis	10	0	36	76	154	20

RESULTS MARCH 20

Buffalo 5, Duluth 0.
Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1.
Tulsa 5, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21—Kansas City qualified for the American Hockey League playoffs, which probably will start the last week of this month, as a result of its second-straight victory of the series with Minneapolis in the Ice Palace here last night.

Held scoreless by a surprising Minneapolis defense in the first two periods, the Pla-Mors were forced to come from behind to defeat the Millers of the North, 2 to 1. Gerald Munro, former Pla-Mor, playing left defense for the visitors, gave Minneapolis a lead by scoring unassisted at 1m. 28s. in the third period. But that margin did not last long, as Ken Dunfield, Kansas City right wing, tied the score three minutes later after taking a pass from Clarence Jamieson, left defense. The deciding goal was made by Kansas City's brilliant center, Pete Mitchell, after the final period was six minutes old.

KANSAS CITY		MINNEAPOLIS
Ranger, Goodman	lw	rw, Gordon, DePaul
Mitchell, Campbell	c	c, O'Neil, Redding
Dunfield, McCormick	rw	lw, Johnson, Oddson
Halderson, Jamieson	ld	rd, Carbol, Collings
McLeod	rd	ld, Munro
Byrne	g	g, Levine

Score—Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Dunfield, Mitchell for Kansas City; Munro for Minneapolis. Assist—Jamieson for Kansas City. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21—Buffalo Majors moved into a tie for third place and established themselves as potential candidates for the American Hockey League playoff by defeating Duluth Hornets, 5 to 0, last night, at the Peace Bridge Arena.

Three goals in the opening period gave the Majors the upper hand throughout. The first goal came when Contant pushed the puck between the Hornet defensemen, picked it up on the other side and beat Turner. Donnelly to Morrison, in combination, scored the second goal, while Lessard fed St. John a blue line pass for the third. Near the end of the game the Majors again took up the attack, Mitchell scoring twice within the short space of 30 seconds. He teamed with Lessard for the first and then combined with St. John and Morrison for the final. The summary:

BUFFALO		DULUTH
Bouchard, Heyd, Lessard	lw	
	rw, Forslund, Gibson, Green	
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell	c	c, Leswick, Scott
Morrison, St. John	rw	lw, Merrill, Wilson
Donnelly, Oatman, Id	rd	Davis, Langlois
Rennie, Contant, rd	ld	Bergl, Langlois
Stark, g	g	Turner

Score—Buffalo 5, Duluth 0. Goals—Mitchell 2, Contant, Morrison, St. John for Buffalo. Assists—Lessard 2, St. John for Buffalo. Referee—Charles Uksila. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21—The Tulsa Oilers gained an easy victory by defeating the St. Louis Flyers here last night in an American Hockey League game by the score of 5 to 0. The Oilers began scoring after 4 minutes and 30 seconds of the first period, Sheppard counting on a pass from Wakeford. This was immediately followed by Burr Williams teaming with Wakeford for a second goal.

Duke Keats scored unassisted in the second session and Moffatt proceeded to team up, Sheppard scoring. After Tulsa scored its fifth and final goal shortly in the third period, Marker from LaFrance, the Flyers started a belated attack which netted them two goals, Jackson scoring twice on passes from Kirk and again from Clarke. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Wakeford, Marker, Metcalfe	lw	
	rw, Hill, Pattenden	
Sheppard, Keats, c	c, Kirk, Acaster, Goyer	
Moffatt, LaFrance, Powley	rw	
	lw, Jackson, Bolleau, Scott	
Trapp	ld	rd, Clarke, Singer
Williams, Hansen	rd	ld, Creasey
McCusker	g	g, Reaume

Score—Tulsa 5, St. Louis 2. Goals—Sheppard 2, Williams, Keats, Marker for Tulsa; Jackson 2 for St. Louis. Assists—Moffatt 2, Wakeford, LaFrance for Tulsa; Kirk, Clark for St. Louis. Referee—Amby Moran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New Orleans (SA) 8, Cleveland (A) 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 7, Columbus (A. A.) 3.
St. Louis (A.) 8, Buffalo (IL.) 4.
Boston (N.) 7, New York (A.) 4.
Philadelphia (A.) 3, Cincinnati (N.) 2.
Chicago (N.) 6, Pittsburgh (N.) 3.
Washington (A.) 7, Spring Hill College 3.
Portland (P. C. L.) 5, Detroit (A.) 3.
Chicago (A.) 13, Galveston 12.

CAPTAIN "BOBBY" JONES

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21 (AP

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. (An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE EXTRA MONEY—100% profit selling NIP-A-RUN; stops runs in hosiery, lingerie; a popular product. Write F. A. POTTER, 16832 Kinsman Blvd., Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

AGENCIES WANTED

I WISH to represent a good firm for dried Californian fruits in Switzerland & district; highest testimonials offered. O. HOFER, 9 Rue Oramaye, Anvers, Switzerland.

BOOKS

TLR author of a book of American myths, INDIAN STORY CIRCLE STORIES, will send you an autographed copy for one dollar. Address Tahan, Vergennes, Vermont.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 9 N. Franklin, Dept. 1, Chicago, needs representatives all localities to sell exclusive silk lingerie direct to user by personal or phone appointment; commission basis; full or part time; experience unnecessary; good opportunity to build permanent, profitable business; please write.

POSTAGE STAMPS

ILLUSTRATED United States list, price 50 cents; large complete United States price list 1931 free. STANLEY GIBBONS, 38C Park Row, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS—Norman-English two-story, nine-room home; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths and sleeping porch upstairs, maid's quarters down; swimming pool in private terrace. 830 North Palm Drive. Price $44,000.00.

FOR SALE—Lot at Castellamare, California's beautiful Riviera, near Santa Monica; $12,000; magnificent views beach, mountains and canyons. CAROLINE GALBRAITH, The Arcady, Los Angeles.

THERE is no better State in which to live than North Carolina, and we can sell you land near prosperous town at very low figure; write for booklet. PIEDMONT LAND COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DEVELOP YOUR MINERAL PROSPECT Experienced graduate Colorado School Mines desires connection, accepting part wages in shares. E. E. BUSSEY, 4528 1st Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1865 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5175.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 623 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

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ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Spanish, colonial antique furniture, Narra and Camagon woods; bedroom, dining room sets, Chinese paintings, Ming bronze, Kashmere shawl; Burmese silverware, jade necklace, bracelets. Call FOWLER, Vanderbilt 7140, Apartment 1711, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

$150.00 DEPOSIT on new Chevrolet for $100. Write Box F-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE Rebinding All Kinds of Books 94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPERIENCED business woman conducting an attractive shop and tea room in Westchester, N. Y., has demand for a good line of American antiques; opportunity for a dealer to have a good summer business. Write Box Z-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHIMNEY CLEANERS

Interstate Chimney Smiths Est. 1911

Chimneys cleaned, repaired and rebuilt. Poor and defective drafts a specialty. Slate, tin and gravel roof repairing. 1495 North Shore Road, Revere, Mass. Tel. 3169. We give you one-day service.

DOGS FOR SALE

SEALYHAM terriers, 5 months: sire, Bosun; dam, daughter champion Pinegrade Scotia Swell, T. T. WILLIAMS, 1573 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, Ga.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES—COATS—GOWNS Making, altering, remodeling, etc. MRS. E. M. HOLLMANN, 38 Hemenway St., Suite 47, Boston. Com. 4835.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 905 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infant's nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc. 105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Clothing Salesman:

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY. We offer you great values; low prices; large commissions; most attractive styles and fits; and best of all we handtailor every garment to your customer's individual form and measurements in our own shops. Communicate with MR. GEORGE W. SAUNDERS, 49 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER and typist, rapid and accurate in taking dictation and transcribing; must be active, alert and adaptable, with a keen desire to serve, willingness to take instructions, and a proper sense of responsibility; in return this organization offers the very best of working conditions, congenial associates and happy surroundings; state qualifications and present and expected salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Box S-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 76-2.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

LEATHER GOODS—REPAIRED

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or case. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER established in Canada since 1887, well equipped for productions of wood and light metal work, would undertake to manufacture for United States firms, or European, such products that they wish to market in Canada, who are now exporting to Canada, but wish to have manufactured in Canada. STERLING ACTIONS & KEYS Ltd., 24 Noble Street, Toronto, Canada.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR LAWYER, south and west windows, sharing service in suite with group of patent lawyers. 75 Federal St., Boston. Hub. 0234.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield Beach, Perry Hill section of Humarock Beach—6 rooms, bath, gas refrigerator, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage; 12,500 square feet of land, trees, rose arbor; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire of MRS. M. B. SARGENT, Suite 4, 15 Norway St., Boston. Telephone Kenmore 7759.

Mr. and Mrs. Home Hunter

We have carefully classified the better buys in Long Island homes; $7650 and up.

ARTHUR C. WOELFL
48-13 216th Street (at Rocky Hill Road)
Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.
Telephone Bayside 9-6850

FIVE miles to Poland Spring House in Maine; 45 beautiful village farm; large stable and 6-room house, partially furnished; 8 acres tillage land; high elevation; splendid view; 15 minutes' walk to center of town; price $2,000 with $1,000 down. Owner, WILSON, 56 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

OLD Cape Cod House For Sale, Marshfield Hills, Mass., 45 minutes from South Station, 3 minutes from new Christian Science church; modern improvements, town water available; 1½ acres land, fruit trees; ocean view; price $7500. Owner, OWNER, Wellesley 1284-W.

PENOBSCOT BAY farms and cottages for sale and rent; attractive prices; ideal locations; tea houses and shore lots. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

RENT Florida home; purchase privilege; 600 ft. frontage; beautiful lake; high elevation; suitable private sanitorium. BERTHALD, Box 1252, Winter Haven, Fla.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I.—"Little Switzerland"; convenient Manhasset station; several unusual houses, 8, 9 rooms, $18,000 up; priced low; plots; summer rentals. STRINGHAM, Roslyn 118.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.

An honor built 6-room new house, sun parlor, 2 baths, garage, shrubbery; best location; quiet street, Latin school section; 3 minutes to cars and stores, neighborhood; price range $9,500 to $14,000; this house at intermediate price; full details from owner, Tel. Porter 2890, Parkway 0034-M evenings. J-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCHOOL PLANNING BOARD URGED FOR STATE OR NATION

Waste in Secondary System Cited by Columbia Educator

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 21—An educational planning commission for the states or the nation, similar to expert city plan commissions or the great research laboratories of industry, was urged by Dr. Thomas Henry Briggs of Columbia University in an address to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools yesterday.

So much waste occurs in the American system of secondary education, Dr. Briggs declared, that it would pay the country to invest a few millions of dollars in eradicating it and in devising an education that is "truly functional according to the real needs of civilization."

The Columbia University authority argued that the country-wide effort at curriculum reform carried on during the last decade had improved courses of study but had not gone deep enough to solve the problem of educational inefficiency. Better ways of teaching Latin might be found, but the important thing was to find out if teaching Latin itself was justified in the light of present-day needs and situations. The difficulty facing most committees for curriculum reform, he said, is that the people serving on them are teachers already busy with regular duties.

He thought that important educational planning could be carried on successfully only by people devoting full time and meeting continuously. The commission should be composed of "the highest type representatives of social and educational philosophy . . . of publicists, sociologists, economists and experts from contributory fields of learning."

Plenty of money should be spent upon the project, he continued. No school would be big enough to bear such a burden, but a state or preferably the nation, could well afford it, he declared.

The prime need Dr. Briggs asserted, is for a broad, fundamental philosophy which will lay out a program and determine what research is needed. Too much research is carried on merely for the sake of research, he said.

Salvation Army Head Plans to Aid British

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That Great Britain undertake during the next five years a policy of sending 2,000,000 carefully selected people to Canada was the suggestion for the relief of Great Britain and the populating of Canada, made by Commissioner W. J. B. Taylor, London, Eng., director of migration for the Salvation Army, given during an address before the Canadian Club.

"Bring 2,000,000 people from England. Let Great Britain underwrite their expenses, put them on the land in western Canada, and instead of paying them the dole, underwrite their expenses for the first five years. Make it a sliding scale, and adjust the misfits. It will cost the British Empire very little more than it is costing them to pay the dole to those 2,000,000. If the people who would make good settlers were chosen, Canada would have 2,000,000 more people to eat her wheat and buy clothes, boots, etc.,'" said Commissioner Taylor.

Of the 200,000 people transferred by the Salvation Army to British Dominions during the last 25 years, only 1 per cent proved unsatisfactory.

Religion and the application of the Golden Rule, he held to be the best answer to present world problems.

COTTON MEN OPPOSE FARM MARKETING ACT

DALLAS, Tex., March 21 (AP)—The Texas Cotton Association yesterday adopted a resolution calling for repeal of the agricultural marketing act. The resolution said the act had failed to aid American farmers but by holding large surpluses of cotton and grain over the market, resulted in declining prices.

"Unless production is reduced by more than half," the resolution read, "since the United States only consumes less than half of the crop grown in this country, this country must sell in competition with foreign countries and its price cannot be divorced from those of foreign crops. That this is unworkable is evident from the fact that such a reduction would throw one-half of the cotton producers out of a job."

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APARTMENTS TO LET

You would enjoy living in any of these

Fine Apartments

The Myles Standish
Bay State Rd. at Beacon St.
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished . . . Excellent cuisine, reasonable rentals.
Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

The Warwick Apartments
1450 Beacon St., Brookline
2, 3 and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
Telephone REGent 4811-W

The Regent
1401 Beacon St., Brookline
2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Kitchenette and dinette.
Tel. BEAcon 3080
REGent 1276

Pelham Hall
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Telephone BEAcon 2430

The Roosevelt
Corner Huntington Avenue and Forsyth Street. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES. One to four rooms. Special rates.
Telephone KENmore 6178

Under the Personal Supervision of ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
"INSPECTION IS CORDIALLY INVITED"

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—To let furnished (20 Clearway St.), 4-room apartment, baby grand piano and Frigidaire, or will divide, renting 3 rooms with use of kitchen. Com. 4139 or Ken. 5058.

BROOKLINE HILLS, MASS.—Adults, 1st floor, 5 rooms, heated, extra large hall; garage; 15 minutes to South Station. Regent 1738-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Glendale—Three-room apartment (unfurnished), bath, heat, electric, gas; $45. BAUER, Evergreen 2-2258.

DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS
DEPENDABLE SERVICE and MANAGEMENT
15 Minutes from Downtown
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST.
BOSTON
Ken. 0482

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Six light rooms, all improvements, fully detached two-family house; lower floor open porch, screened in summer; fireplace, shower; residential section; garage available; near schools and B. M. T. station. 762 Westminster Rd. Mansfield 6-5254.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; radio; attractively furnished; one block from subway, buses; ideal location. Phone mornings, Schuyler 5943.

N. Y. C., 324 West 101st St.—Beautiful large living room, bedroom, kitchen, tiled bath (unfurnished), parquet; private house.

PERKINS MANOR

Location: Perkins St., Jamaica Plain

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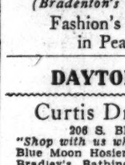

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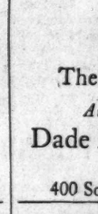

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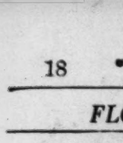

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REAL ESTATE
High Class Rentals a Specialty
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Fancy and Imported Groceries
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ATLANTA

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Coiffeur to Atlanta's Smart Women
MAISON ADOLPHE
Beauty Salon
ATLANTA MACON

"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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ATLANTA, GA.

Newest Styles
Best Quality
$1.95 to $5.00
BURCH MILLINERY
130 Peachtree Arcade

Regenstein's Peachtree Store
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
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BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St. N. W.
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Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned Now
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PIANOS • RADIOS
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"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
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DAVIS & McLARTY CO.
Operating
ENNA JETTICK BOOT SHOP
134 PEACHTREE ARCADE

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Incorporated
Serving Atlanta Quality Coal for
More Than 25 Years
Main 4100

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SOLD BY
PIGGLY WIGGLY

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets, parties, etc.
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DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

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COMPLETE OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Spalding Athletic and Golf Equipment
Stetson Hats
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19 EAST BROUGHTON ST.
Phone 8101
Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

Select your Spring Dress, Coat and Hat
at
LADY JANE SHOP Inc.
23 BROUGHTON ST. EAST

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BYCK ELECTRIC CO.
INC.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
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COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

THE STAR LAUNDRY
Family Washing • Rough Dry Economy
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FLORIST
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16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
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Commercial, Trust and Savings

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

50-50 SERVICE STORES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
BELK BROS.

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

Victor Shaw Tire Co.
GOODYEAR TIRES
Gasoline—Lubricating
Washing—Vulcanizing
4TH AT BREVARD Phone 3-3116

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

DANCING STUDIOS

Paris.—Mr. Liev Leonoff
(recognized by the French Board of Education) teaches Interpretative-Greek, Ballet, Character dancing; collection French folk dances. 74, rue de la Tour. Tel. Trocadéro 37-73.

DRESSMAKING

BALE (Switzerland)—Expert seamstress, Swiss, 29, seeks position as teacher of sewing; first-class hotel or travelling lady. Apply STUTZ, 14 Küchengasse.

PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais XVIIème. Telephone Central 34-05.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OIL PAINTINGS—Interiors, flowers, still-life offered by ELSE MULLER-KAEMPFF, painter, Berlin-Wilm., Motzstr. 46, Germany.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—French lady wishes to receive girl or lady with view to providing home life while pursuing artistic or other courses. Write MADAME GREENLAW, 157, rue de l'Université, Paris (7ème).

PARIS SUBURBS—Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières, receive Paying Guests and Students; homelike villa facing park; garden.

THUN, SWITZERLAND—Guests welcomed to a restful, happy home; spacious rooms, central heating, telephone; lovely situation. MRS. SIXT, Henri-Dunant Str. 12, Thun. En pension terms from frs. 6.50.

PORTRAITS

PARIS, FRANCE—HENRI ARMAND-DELILLE, 9 rue des Jardins, Sèvres (S.-&-O.) "sanguine" or crayon drawings. Tel. Sèvres 278.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER offers her services; experience—secretarial, bookkeeping, sales; driven car 9 years; proved capabilities with initiative; all round sports. Write BM/SKRO, London, W.C.1.

EX RUBBER PLANTER, 12 years' experience Malay States, seeks position home or abroad; experience includes 5 years' management; highest credentials. Box M-541, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GERMANY—Business man (24), experienced forwarding & corresponding clerk, buyer, seeks post. Eberhard HARTZ, Godesberg/Rhein, Heisterbachstr. 25.—Kaufmann (24), 4 Jahre Kohlebürstenfabr., 2 Jahre elektr. Heiz-u. Kochapparatebau, firm Expedition, Korrespond., Einkauf, 1a Zeugnisse & Referenzen, sucht Stellg. jedwed. passender Art.

PARIS—Student (French-English) to continue studies desires few hours work daily. PRISCILLA DE ROUGEMONT, 8 rue Richelieu.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—To let, beautiful unfurnished apartment facing sea, 63 Promenade des Anglais; Gloria Mansion. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Avenue des Beaumettes, Nice.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS—Apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, sunny; beautiful view; 6th floor; Frs. 900.- monthly. MR. LAFFONT, 123 Boulevard Brune.

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COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth. 814y
Good quality, moderate prices.

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

Ronven Gallery
5, rue Notre-Dame, Cannes
HIGH CLASS ANTIQUITIES
EVENING BAGS of RARE OLD SILKS
MODERATE PRICES

DIEPPE

Hotel METROPOLE
ESTABLISHED 1840
Every modern comfort. Moderate prices. Near Best Golf Course in France
DIEPPE

HYERES—FRENCH RIVIERA

DRESSES JERSEY, etc. *LATEST NOVELTIES*
BOKA
AVENUE ALPHONSE DENIS

JUAN LES PINS French Riviera

HOTEL DES ILES
RESTAURANT • GRILL ROOM
"La Poularde"
PENSION FROM FRS. 60.-

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FRANCE

MENTON French Riviera

"MARGUERYTE"
34 Avenue Félix-Faure
(under the Hotel Regina)
FINE UNDERWEAR in linen, silk, etc. CORSETS—BELTS—BUST BODICES

MAISON DE BLANC
B. GUETSCHEL
23 Place Saint Roch, Menton
TROUSSEAUX—HANDKERCHIEFS

Pension Villa Des Bambous
Pont de l'Union
Beautifully situated. Large Garden. Full South. Sea View. Good Cooking. Moderate Prices. Open all the year.

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The most beautiful Riviera flowers. Baskets assorted flowers from Frs. 25.- sent everywhere.
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HOTEL BANASTRON
Menton. Promenade du Cap Martin.
FIRST CLASS SELECT HOTEL
Open all the year

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HOTEL BUCKINGHAM
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Running water in every room.
Lift, Central Heating,
RESTAURANT

MAISON "BERTHE"
ROBES—COATS—HATS
Models at Moderate Prices
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PARIS

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Avenue de l'Opéra 3

Grand Garage Descombes
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17 ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month, with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

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Single Room 25 to 45 frs. With bath & W. C. from 60 frs.
Double Room 35 to 50 frs.
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ELYSEE Coiffure
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One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies. Gentlemen and Children.

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EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED
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Original designs.
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SHIRTMAKER
Best Materials and Workmanship
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(Opposite the Elysée)
Tel.: Elysées 02-38

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
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Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St-Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX. EMBROIDERIES.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
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HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
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12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables. CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken Se Habla Espagnol

GERMANY

BERLIN

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

RHEINGOLD
Bellevue Str. 19/20, Potsdamer Platz
One of Berlin's largest and finest
RESTAURANTS

BERLIN
(Continued)

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Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: Stephan 2413 und Fraunhofer 2229
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127 Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 9416
TEPPICHE LAUFER LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Leser dieser Zeitung erhalten Sonderrabatt ausgenommen Linoleum und Markenartikel

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station, Stresemann Str. 93
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts, Running Water, Moderate Prices.
LINEN FEATHER BEDS

FRAU ELSE BINNER
Siemensstadt
Reis Str. 15 Tel. Wilhelm 3218
Wäsche und Bettfedern

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Black Forest, Freiburg i/Brsg.
POST HOTEL
View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbrsg.

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HOLLAND

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Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses
Speciality: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
FIRMA BUYSMAN
82 van Baerlestraat Phone: 21105

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ARCHITECT-CONTRACTOR
Aannemer's Bedrijf
Cure dampness inside and outside walls with METALLIC LIQUID
H. J. BAARSLAG, Jr.
Pahudstraat 15-17. Tel. 73435

ITALY

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Old England Stores
8 VIA VECCHIETTI
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks, Sports Outfits, etc.

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American Lunch, Tea Room and Circulating Library
Bran Muffins, Cornbread, Homemade Cakes
Open from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Palazzo Antinori—Piazza Antinori

GEORGE A. COLE—*Art Dealer*
Covers made to order in the following sizes:
6⅛ by 4¾ 9¾ by 6¾
10 by 6¾ 15 by 10¾
3 BORGO SAN JACOPO

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Ladies' Hairdresser
7, Via Rondinelli

TEA ROOM
Digerini Marinai & C.
1 Via Vecchietti
CAKES, PASTRIES, SANDWICHES
Large Assortment of CANDIES.

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Malthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

A.B. FRANSKA PARFYMMAGASINET
FRENCH PERFUMERY at SIDENHUSET
High Class Toilet Preparations

PERSSONS
YARNS
STUREGATAN 4
STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON
Norrlandsgatan 6
FIRST CLASS GROCER
Crosse & Blackwell's products obtainable here.

Teneriffa-Magasinet
Bibliotekstgatan 5
Real Laces—Embroideries

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Renault
Limousine 6 cyl.
von frs. 6500-30.000
RENAULT
LANZ & CIE
Bern, Maulbeerstr. 9, Huttwil.

Hoch-Schuhe
Au Dock
Marktgasse 13. Bern

CRYSTAL
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBE
Berne
58 Kramgasse

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
The HOUSE *for*
CARPETS *and* LINOLEUM
Berne Zürich

WELCOME PRESENTS
are the
Watches, Gold & Silverware
from
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO., A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

FLOWER SHOP
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8
Tel. Bw. 34.05

MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Spezerei & Kolonialwaren
Dessert Fruit—Lindt & Sprüngli Chocolates

MRS. RIS-GERBER
Excellent Family Pension
Neuengasse 23

MISS BIGLER
Certificated Teacher Gives English Lessons
Tel. Chr. 52.52 Ob. Dufourstrasse 23

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All Silk **Forta Silks**
Crêpe Forta
Crêpe de chine Regina Forta
Crêpe de chine lavable Forta
A. Jordi-Kocher A. G.

Use ENCAUSTIQUE TRUMO
Write or telephone to
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Do you know that we have a large assortment of
Cereals and Californian Fruits
of choice quality?
MERCURE

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MONITOR
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102 rue du Rhone, *corner rue d'Italie*
PIANOS HARMONIUMS
All Best Swiss & Foreign Makes
FOR SALE AND HIRE
TUNINGS REPAIRS
GRAMOPHONES RECORDS

MELLIARD & TISSOT
16 Corraterie
All kinds of SHOES for Women & Children. Special shoes for those needing careful fitting

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English & American Products
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HOFFMANN & KOEBLI
4 Passage des Lions & rue du Mont-Blanc 28
Tel. 47.501 & 22.702
Mail orders filled for small quantities

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Specializes in Repairs & Re-Stringing

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HOTEL PENSION CLARENCE
LAUSANNE
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Pleasant Home, close to Ecole Vinet. Hot & cold running water. Excellent cuisine. Mme. Jaccard, Proprietor

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All Property & Estates are sold & purchased on applying to
J. & L. DUPUIS
(régisseurs) Le Mont sur/Lausanne
Telephone 30183

Restaurant Tea Room
St. Francois
Place St. Francois 2
Tel. 27664 J. Schütz

A. WALTER
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Table Linen *Bed Linen*
Complete Trousseaux
Travelling Representative visits private customers.

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LAUSANNE
Watchmaker-Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin — Zenith
Longines — Omega Agency
REPAIRING

NEUCHATEL

All Silk Forta Silks
Crêpe Forta
Crêpe de chine lavable Forta
Crêpe de chine Regina Forta

Wirthlin & Cie
Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
rue du Seyon 2
Books *Stationery*

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Hotel Bellevue
Ringgenberg bei Interlaken
700 m. above sea level
Beautiful and dustfree situation. Glorious view on lake and mountains.
En Pension terms fr. 8-9

SCHAFFHAUSEN

Forta *All Silk Ribbons and Silks*
Toile de soie Forta
Crêpe Forta
Crêpe de chine lavable Forta
Crêpe de chine Imperial Forta
Crêpe de chine Regina Forta
Crêpe Marocain Forta
Frl. Bertha Keller, zur Kanten

ST. GALLEN

Forta *All Silk Ribbons and Silks*
Crêpe Forta
Crêpe de chine Imperial Forta
Crêpe de chine Regina Forta
Crêpe Georgette Forta
FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
MULTERGASSE 10

SALON de COIFFURES
Ladies and Gentlemen
ARTHUR GERMANN
ST. LEONHARDSTR. 73 Tel. 3036

THUN

PURE FOODS
Reformhaus Ruprecht
Thun Bälliz 36

FLOWER SHOP
E. LIEBI
Freienhof
Flowers for every occasion
Nursery: LAUENEN

Mrs. E. DEBANNE
Ladies & Gentlemen's Underwear
Gloves Ties
Plätzli 72

ZURICH

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS SILKS
WHITE GOODS
Metzler
Limmatquai 52, Zürich

INDIA

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TAILOR and OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

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Union of South Africa

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CAPETOWN DURBAN & Pt Elizabeth
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Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers Cleaners & Dyers

Atlas Printing Works
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
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Specialist in
Millinery, Children's Wear
Hemstitching, 4d per yard. Hat Renovations
Second Floor Remington Buildings
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Louise Moss
For Smart Up-to-date Millinery
157 Longmarket St

S. A. F. DAIRIES
Milk, Cream, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.
SERVICE and QUALITY
Daily Deliveries
207 Long St., Cape Town Phone 3392 Central. Manager, BERT ALEXANDER

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS
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Phone 2360 Central

Young's
Provision Stores *(Prop.)* Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Rumford's Baking Powder

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa:
Mansion House Chambers
9 Adderley Street, Cape Town
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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GREENACRES
THE COMPLETE STORE
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

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Household Linens — Art Needlework
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PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN
Phone 980 P. O. Box 1277

LOWTHERS Limited
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Daily Deliveries—Town and Suburbs

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING & BEAUTY SALON
by MISS LAHLIE NOONAN
First Floor, Colonization Chambers, West St.
Over Madame Powell Ltd.

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SPORT GOODS and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Tennis Rackets & Repairs Our Speciality
435 WEST STREET (next Hendersons) Phone 588

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(Teacher's Diploma)
Teacher of Piano, Harmony & Theory
Special Attention Given Beginners
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Cut Fresh Daily. Bouquets, Presentation Baskets a Speciality.
FLORETTE
Agent for: DeMole & Kisch Seeds & Bulbs
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KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Lamps—STOVES—Fittings
Repairs Speciality
597 WEST STREET PHONE 847

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S. R. SMITH & CO.
FULLER BATTERY AGENTS
52 Aliwal Street Phone 3236
Tel. Add.: "SMITHBAT"

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Designer and Milliner
HAT Specialist
Elliott GOWNS and FROCKS
343 WEST STREET Telephone 3279

G. V. HARRIS
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High-Class Grocer & Provision Merchant
(Civility and Promptness Guaranteed)
Prices Right Distance no object

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Talmons
for VALUE in MEN'S WEAR BOYS' WEAR

SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags & Trunks
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BETTER VALUE IN FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only address:
SLATER JONES & CO.
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving Experts
72a Kerk St., *opp. Public Library*
Phone 2445 Central

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 4113. 9 Alliance Buildings
Fox and Rissik Streets

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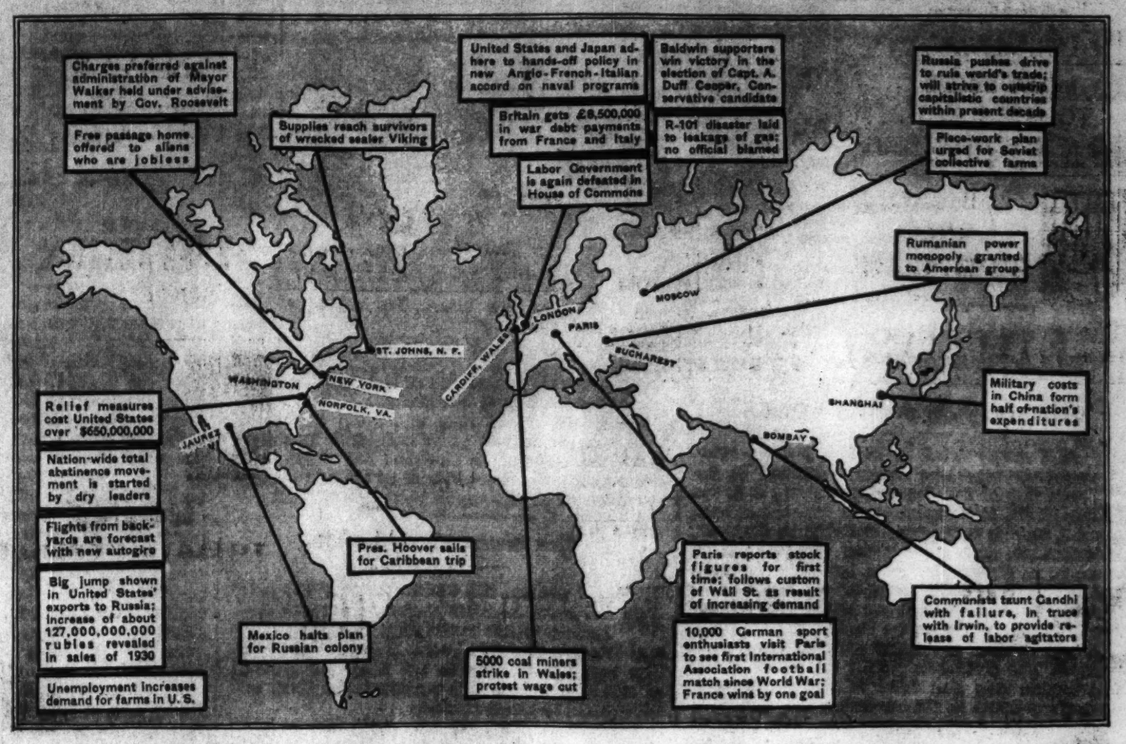
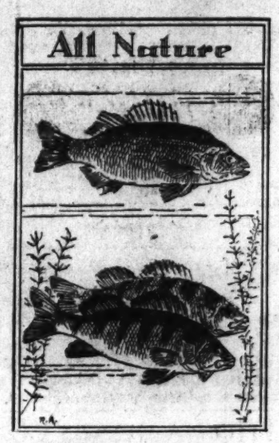
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Charges preferred against administration of Mayor Walker held under advisement by Gov. Roosevelt
Free passage home offered to aliens who are jobless
Supplies reach survivors of wrecked sealer Viking
United States and Japan adhere to hands-off policy in new Anglo-French-Italian accord on naval programs
Britain gets £6,500,000 in war debt payments from France and Italy
Labor Government is again defeated in House of Commons
Baldwin supporters win victory in the election of Capt. A. Duff Cooper, Conservative candidate
R-101 disaster laid to leakage of gas; no official blamed
Russia pushes drive to rule world's trade; will strive to outstrip capitalistic countries within present decade
Piece-work plan urged for Soviet collective farms
Rumanian power monopoly granted to American group
Military costs in China form half of nation's expenditures
Communists taunt Gandhi with failure, in truce with Irwin, to provide release of labor agitators
Relief measures cost United States over $650,000,000
Nation-wide total abstinence movement is started by dry leaders
Flights from backyards are forecast with new autogiro
Big jump shown in United States' exports to Russia: increase of about 127,000,000,000 rubles revealed in sales of 1930
Unemployment increases demand for farms in U. S.
Pres. Hoover sails for Caribbean trip
Mexico halts plan for Russian colony
5000 coal miners strike in Wales; protest wage cut
Paris reports stock figures for first time; follows custom of Wall St. as result of increasing demand
10,000 German sport enthusiasts visit Paris to see first International Association football match since World War; France wins by one goal
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
NORFOLK, VA.
JAMAICA
ST. JOHNS, N. F.
CARDIFF, WALES
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
BOMBAY
SHANGHAI

All Nature



Perch

BOTH the white and the yellow perch are highly valued as food fish, and fishermen take millions of pounds of each species in nets annually. Anglers also catch them in numbers, as they respond readily to ordinary bait. Although these two fishes are about the same size, and are often caught in the same water, they may be distinguished readily by their contrasting markings and color.

White perch belong to the tidal region of the Atlantic coast, and ascend rivers to spawn, going beyond any trace of salinity. This is one of the few small native fish that range freely in both fresh and salt water. Although the largest specimens (weighing perhaps three pounds) are reported about salt sea islands, others of good size have been found in land-locked lakes. Related species occur in European waters and among surf fish of California.

The yellow perch is well known among fresh-water fish, as it is abundant in ponds and streams of the Atlantic slope, and as far west as Minnesota—but it does not journey to the sea. It is also known as ringed perch, red, and striped perch in various localities. It may be easily recognized by six or seven dark bands that are wide across the back but taper on the sides—as no other associated native fish displays a like combination of black and gold. The lower fins are frequently tinted with salmon pink.

This is an easy fish to propagate by fish culturists, as the eggs hatch readily indoors, and the young fry take naturally to being "planted" in fresh water. Egg masses appear early in the spring along the shores in shallow water.

A Word a Day

Pleonasm

Ple'-o-nasm is accented on the first syllable (the adjective ple-o-nas'-tic on the third); e as in key, o as in obey, a as in hat.

Those who have said, "I heard it *with my own ears*," "I did it *myself, personally*," "The meeting was postponed *until a later date*," etc., etc., have been guilty of pleonasm; in other words, they have used more words than were necessary to express the idea—they have been redundant. The adjective "pleonastic" is applied to overfullness of language in speaking or writing.

"Pleonasm" found its way into our language through the Latin from the Greek πλεοναμός (pleonasmos), "abundant," from πλεονάζειν (pleonazein), "to abound," literally, "to be more."

Example: "There is rarely a case where 'personally' is not a pleonasm!"

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Humorist: A meteorological expert predicts that we shall have a hot summer. Nevertheless, we may have a hot summer.

Pearson's: "The speaker has a very slow delivery," we read. Obviously, he began life as a messenger boy.

Life: By all means let's try and improve the unemployment situation before summer or some of our street vendors will start selling watermelons.

San Diego Union: A metropolitan area is what a city gets when its Chamber of Commerce isn't satisfied with the census showing.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS the province of knowledge to speak and it is the province of wisdom to listen.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

Sacramento, California

Dear Editor:

We have always had the Monitor in our home, for which I am very grateful. I have been reading the Mail Bag for several years and I have often intended to write, but I have put it off from time to time until now. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School all my life, so I have been in constant touch with all the periodicals.

My home is in Sacramento, the capital of California. The park which surrounds the capitol building is very large and beautiful. There are trees planted there which are native to many countries of the world. Many men have spent a long time in studying the needs of these trees and they have planted them where the soil is best for them. The trees have placards on them telling the name given them in their native land and that given in America, also the country from which they came.

I go to a junior high school called Sutter, named after Capt. John A. Sutter, who was the foremost founder of Sacramento. I am in the high ninth grade, which is the same as the high freshman year of high school. I like to collect stamps and postcards, and also enjoy making marionettes and miniature stages on which I give puppet plays. I hope to hear from boys all over the world in answer to this letter, if it is printed. I promise to faithfully answer any letters written to me.

Gordon W.

Nirvana, Michigan

Dear Editor:

While I seem to be older than many in the Mail Bag, yet I thoroughly enjoy the letters found there. I should be very glad to correspond with all who would care to write to me. I am one of the "over twenties," and am a teacher in the rural schools of Michigan. At present I am teaching away back in the woods. I have only three children, but they have never had much training and I find so much material to cover, more than is usually thought of as school work. I find it a real pleasure, as they respond so readily and are so willing to learn, and, furthermore, they help the others at home.

At Christmas time we made some stuffed toys, some of cloth and some of oilcloth, for some little ones who are in needy circumstances. The children find real pleasure in such work and are learning the great lesson of giving pleasure to others. Gladys S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

For several years I have had the pleasure of receiving the Monitor, but this is the first time I have written. Southern California is such a lovely place. We live about 10 miles from the beach, where there is swimming all the year round. One will go there some beautiful warm morning and see the beach dotted with people in multicolored bathing suits, and umbrellas of yellow, green, red, orange and all the colors of the rainbow. The ocean is sometimes green and sometimes indigo blue. Its soft white-capped waves tumble over each other like small puppies at play. Just back of the stretch of bathing beach there is a paved road with a continuous stream of automobiles coming and going.

Los Angeles has a population of 1,250,000, and it now reaches almost down to the beach. To the north of Los Angeles there is a range of foothills. On clear days back of the foothills can be seen the San Bernardino range of mountains, stretching to the northeast. Frequently, after a rain these are covered with snow, which is a very picturesque scene.

I am studying French and should especially like a French correspondent. Of course, letters from everywhere are welcome. I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school. I am interested in swimming and tennis and various other sports. I also like to read. Dorothy D.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

May I join hands with the Mail Baggers all over the world? I can't begin to tell you my appreciation of the Monitor, its interesting articles, Children's Page, and the Mail Bag.

There has never been such bustle before here, for Chicago is going to celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1933! Lake Michigan is being filled in already, to lay the groundwork for the seven islands that are to be the site of the World's Fair. Imagine these islands out in the blue lake, connected with each other by bridges, and then try to resist deciding to visit the World's Fair! Wouldn't it be grand to meet some of our Pen Pals in this way?

I should love to correspond with Mail Baggers my age (16) everywhere, and especially in foreign countries. I am interested in all sports, dramatics and music. I promise to answer every letter I receive.

Love to all Mail Baggers, and here's hoping we meet soon. Gertrude W.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Charlotte H. (12), Delmar, N. Y.—Collecting stamps, postcards, snapshots, leaves and old books.

Theda M. (12), Englewood, Ohio.

Dorothy H. (12), Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Exchange stamps.

Freddie F. (13), West Palm Beach, Fla.—Studying French.

Garnet L. (14), Breckenridge, Texas.

Ellen K. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—Studying Spanish.

Marion M. (16), Calumet City, Ill.—Especially from girls interested in amateur photography.

Laurette M. (17), Buffalo, N. Y.—Especially from girls living in the West and those studying French and music.

For Boys

Walter G. (13), Ft. Worth, Texas.

Dick C., Hayward, Calif.—Especially from Africa, South and Central America.

Surprise Puzzle

By placing the names of the objects in the spaces, each name reading downward, you will find that by reading across the bottom you will find the name of something we saw last year, but will never see again.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Double the Vowel Puzzle:

Hod—Hood
Red—Reed
Step—Steep
Stop—Stoop

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Chicago

AS MRS. W——, a corsetiere whose district lies in Chicago's West Side, goes from house to house, she notes where there is plenty and where there seems to be a lack. At the latter places she makes careful inquiry into the distressing conditions, and as much dealing with people has given her understanding and kindliness, she has little difficulty getting people to "unburden" themselves.

If she is not sure that a family is really in want or deserves to be helped she makes a second visit when her selling again takes her into that neighborhood. Then when her business takes her into a home where the material goods of life are plentiful she tells of one of these other homes she has visited where the children may not be able to go to school because their shoes are worn out, or where the father is unemployed and would be glad to do handyman jobs for a little needed income. (All this in addition to her business activities which must be carried on so she can take care of her own little family.)

She finds her reward when her telephone rings at night and she hears a message like this from one of her well-to-do customers: "Mrs. W——, you remember that big family of children you told me about who needed suitable clothing for school? Well, I was telling one of my neighbors about taking care of them, and now she wants to help someone, too. If you hear of another family that needs a little assistance, you'll let me know so that I can tell her, won't you?"

Needless to say, the persons who receive the help are grateful, but more grateful are those in fortunate circumstances who have a way to service pointed out to them by one who isn't satisfied with doing merely her required tasks.

In Lighter Vein

Lesson in Strategy

Golfer (stuck in bunker): "How does anybody ever get out of here?"

Caddy: "They usually send the caddy back to the clubhouse for something."

Mixed Up

Three-year-old Marcia met with a puzzle as she was dressing herself one morning. She came to her mother tearfully. "Mother, how can I fasten my dress? The button's in back and I'm in front."—*Parents' Magazine.*

The Battery Set

"There's something about the old-fashioned radio set that I miss."

"Yes, the silence while the battery was being recharged!"

Pronunciation of Proper Names *in the News*

Caribbean Sea (Kar-i-be'-an—spelling to the contrary, it is not ka-rib'-e-an), through whose pleasant waters President Hoover is sailing on his visit to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Belgrade (Bel-grade'—long *a* as in *late*), capital of Jugoslavia—spelled there **Beograd** (Beh'-o-grahd) — has recently been humming with relief activities occasioned by a recent earthquake which visited several villages of the country.

Pietro Mascagni (Mahs-kah'-n'ye), Italian composer of "Iris," recently produced in New York by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Baldwin Foils the Press Lords

IF ANY single event in British politics could decisively vindicate Stanley Baldwin in his leadership of the Conservative Party it is the failure of the sensational attack which has been made upon him in the by-election at St. George's, Westminster. This constituency was selected by those potentates of the press, Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, as the arena for a pitched battle between the forces which are struggling for possession of the Conservative Party.

It was ground peculiarly favorable for their purpose. The district is mainly inhabited by the fashionable rich and their immediate dependents. Four-fifths of its electorate can generally be counted on to vote Conservative. With Liberals and Laborites almost a negligible factor, it presented a splendid opportunity to pit Conservative against Conservative. Therefore, the race between Capt. Alfred Duff Cooper and Sir Ernest Petter was represented as a conflict in miniature between all the members of that party who were prepared to follow their parliamentary leaders and all who were out to smash that leadership.

So at least it was made to appear. In reality, the dice were heavily loaded in favor of the "press dictators." More than half the morning press and three-quarters of the evening papers read in this district are absolutely controlled by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere. Armed with such powers, opponents of the official Conservative leader proceeded to make the most vitriolic and unrelenting attack on him that has been made in a British by-election for decades. The actual candidates were mere pawns in the game. The real issues were far more momentous.

They were: first, Who was to control the policy and leadership of a British political party? Actual differences between the Empire free trade policy of Lord Beaverbrook and the conditional Empire free trade policy of Mr. Baldwin are not considerable. Lord Beaverbrook chose to regard them as fundamental.

Although Mr. Baldwin had been elected to leadership by an overwhelming majority of the Conservative members of Parliament, the press lord called upon the party to depose him in favor of a leader agreeable to the Beaverbrook policy. The issue he put before this Conservative electorate was whether the policy of its party should be determined by that party itself or by him.

The second issue was British policy in India. Until recently British politicians have scrupulously refrained from allowing this great imperial problem to become a shuttlecock in the game of party politics. Conservatives, Liberals and Laborites agreed on the necessity for coöperative effort in facing this supremely difficult national question.

But no such patriotic restraints were observed in St. George's by-election. The candidate of the press lords was set up to denounce the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and to endeavor to foul the prospects for further peacemaking at an Indian round table conference. The electors of St. George's were treated to the unedifying spectacle of seeing Gandhi burnt in effigy every morning and evening in the columns of the press dictators.

Their treatment of these two issues has given rise to a third: Is the political life of Britain as determined at the polls to be characterized by a return to the scurrility, sensationalism and recklessness of the eighteenth century, magnified by the long-range mechanism of the modern press? It is this consideration more than anything else which has united a great body of people in Britain, irrespective of party, to oppose such a retrogression in political methods. The return of Mr. Baldwin's candidate by a good majority is regarded as a triumph for their cause.

Unemployment in France

IT WOULD have been startling had France been the only nation to escape unemployment. For, if there is one lesson which has been taught with especial emphasis since the war, it is that there is an interdependence of all nations in the economic sphere as in others. Yet France enjoys relative prosperity because its industry and agriculture are well balanced; because it is largely self-contained; because many of its exports cannot be obtained elsewhere; because there has been a rational reëquipment of private factories and public works; because the native population is comparatively low, and because foreign workers have been allowed into the country exactly in the numbers needed.

But unemployment has now shown itself. It is said that there is always a floating population of unemployed of about a quarter of a million. Inquiry in the factories reveals a considerable diminution of the men and women employed. Every other test indicates that the small figures generally given are misleading. In certain regions, notably Paris and Lyons, unemployment affects 7 per cent of the workers.

Nor is this all. Partial employment has greatly developed. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 workers who are engaged for two, three or four days a week. Apparently no authoritative check has been made, and these estimates are described in some quarters as fantastic. Yet it has become clear, when all allowance is made for exaggeration, that France, like other countries, is affected.

The official statements, which apply to those who are actually obtaining unemployed relief, are practically worthless. A year ago fewer than 1000 cases were recorded. Now there are about 30,000. Unemployment funds have hitherto been available only in certain conditions and in certain towns; and the French worker does not, unless driven by necessity, draw upon those funds. Comparisons between countries are rendered difficult by the fact that methods of counting the unemployed differ enormously. In some countries the figures are unquestionably inflated and include tens of thousands of persons who would normally not be employed; and in other countries they are so meager as to afford no clue to the real importance of the unemployment problem.

Some suppose that, if unemployment increases in France, the 2,000,000 or so of foreign workers will be asked to leave. But employers are not likely to make such discrimination; many factories are manned entirely by foreign workers; there are a number of trades which the French have virtually left to the immigrant. Any attempt to send the foreigners out of the country would be impracticable and injurious.

France is indeed favored in the matter of employment; and its lot as compared with Germany, for example, is enviable. But it would be a mistake to represent France as entirely exempt from the difficulties which beset its neighbors.

The Bankers' Side of It

MANY persons are wondering why the rates on loans to bank customers have shown little response to the reduction of the Federal Reserve System's lowest rate to 2 per cent. The banks have come in for a certain amount of criticism for what is alleged to be their unwillingness to speed recovery.

The criticism does not altogether take account of the merits of the situation. The banks' rate to borrowers is becoming almost as conventional as a professional fee. In 1929, when the banks could obtain twice that rate by lending money for use in the stock market, they maintained a rate of 6 per cent to commercial customers. This is about the rate charged today, irrespective of the fact that money is obtainable from, say, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for 2 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that only a small fraction of the money employed by the banks comes from the Federal Reserve System. At a time of falling prices this amount tends to fall, as, in spite of the encouragement to the banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve System, the ultimate customers for money are not in the mood to borrow from the banks. The disposition of the community is to repay and not to incur debts. At the same time, it is undoubtedly true that customers who would ordinarily be accommodated are sometimes refused, but the banker would argue that his criterion of a good risk is much higher at a time of falling prices than at ordinary times, because all calculations might be upset by future developments. It is not so much of borrowers as of safe borrowers that there is a shortage. This unwillingness to trust in the future is by no means limited to the bankers.

Of course, the banker may be in a better position to take the initiative than most of the other members of the community. At the same time, the confidence which is requisite to the speeding up of borrowing must come from the ultimate consumer. This would bring about the stabilization of values and resumption of activity all round.

Until confidence returns to the community, as it is slowly returning, the recent rate action of the Federal Reserve System, at least in so far as it concerns the rediscount rate, must remain simply a reminder that fundamental money conditions are easy. In this way it serves the purpose of expediting recovery on the return of buying.

Put the "Bookmobile" in "High"

A MUD-SPATTERED truck pulls up before the schoolhouse at the crossroads, the horn sounds a long blast, and from the school yard stampede the boys and girls who have been impatiently awaiting the arrival of the book wagon. Hastily the driver-librarian lets down the glass sides of her truck to display shelves of books and racks of current magazines, and arranges her cards upon a desk which a moment before was the tailboard of the van. At once she is besieged by reaching hands and a tumult of questions as the youngsters, followed by their teacher and a few other grown-ups, swarm about the "bookmobile."

Tommie is demanding the copy of "Treasure Island" he asked for last week; David, a book in each hand, weighs the relative interests of an account of lion hunting in Africa and a book on making model airplanes; and Nancy has a volume of fairy tales and the pamphlets on truck gardening which her father sent for. Teacher of Room 4 is sampling volumes in search for something to read to the class, while mothers are scanning the shelves for picture books for the nursery, or instruction in household management, dressmaking and gardening. The rest are discussing with the librarian or among themselves what is best in fiction, biography and travel.

Here is evidence of the hunger for proper reading matter on the part of country folk in the United States and Canada. To only 17 per cent of the rural population of America is good free literature available. More than 1000 counties in the United States have no public libraries within their borders. The problem of placing books within reach of the 47,000,000 people who are destitute of the resources of literature can best be handled, according to the American Library Association, through the establishment of county library units. With headquarters at the county seat and branch stations in post offices, stores or community buildings, and with "bookmobiles" to penetrate more remote districts, the county library, the association believes, will be able to offer good service to every family in the county at an expenditure of little more than $1 an inhabitant.

This movement needs the assistance and leadership of state agencies in developing the libraries. It needs the services of well-trained librarians to circulate as freely as the books, study the requirements of the people in their districts and anticipate their demands. Above all, it needs the awakening of public opinion to the importance of high-grade library service available to all.

The recent appeal for help in supplying food for rural communities faced with starvation on account of drought conditions met with ready response throughout the country. No less provision should be made for those who are mentally undernourished.

Table Manners for Bears

OUT in the Yellowstone, the Yosemite and the Mount Rainier National Parks the bears are told not to be so intimate with visitors. Incidentally, visitors are to be asked not to feed the bears. By these simple expedients the authorities expect to bring about a reform in the habits of the animals which have become quite as much of an attraction to tourists as the scenery.

To use a colloquial expression, the bears are said to be getting "too nosey." In all probability the tourists have been more to blame than the bears. Instead of encouraging the bears to be polite and to exercise their best table manners, passing tourists have encouraged them to break all the traditions which epicurean etiquette has established. In consequence, the bears, which have indicated that shyness never could have been their middle name, have deemed it in good form to remove surreptitiously from parked automobiles whatever they could find in the way of picnic party luncheons. And they have not been altogether backward in boarding passing motorcars and signifying their readiness to accept a handout.

In other words, the bears have been accumulating a lot of "bad manners" which the authorities seek to overcome by providing them with regular meals at appointed intervals on some established feeding ground. Visitors would be permitted to watch them—from a distance. This looks all right in theory, but the average bear is just a bit of a hobo, and any attempts to confine him to such a practice as setting him up to the table three times a day, putting a napkin around his neck and urging him to use a knife and fork may meet with difficulties.

Nor are the thousands of tourists who go to the parks every summer likely to take kindly to the idea of standing off a quarter of a mile or so and shouting, "Oh, see the bears!" when they have been in the habit of watching their antics at short range and really getting acquainted with them.

Is there not some way that the authorities can devise whereby the pleasant features of the old-time association can be preserved and the unpleasant ones eliminated? Surely both bears and visitors need not be so severely punished for just a little breach of table manners.

"100 Per Cent American"

DELIVERING in New York the annual Davies lecture in philosophy, Prof. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge commented with disapproval upon the too-frequent employment of certain words, noting with particular emphasis such use of "American" as an adjective and all too often prefixed with the term "100 per cent." He added:

> It is pertinent to ask if it is a work of wisdom either in ourselves or in foreigners to throw the adjective about as it is so currently thrown, with a scope amounting to 100 per cent, at art, literature, culture, philosophy, morals, manners, money and murder.

In metropolis or hamlet many will agree with him that this is no work of wisdom, but actually an example of "nonsense and triviality." Some will even say "100 per cent nonsense and triviality"—perhaps one of the rare instances in which the term "100 per cent" is justifiable.

The professor cited other overworked words, promptly recognizable by those hearers and readers who respect good usage and dislike the attenuation of language by careless and vain repetition. A word or phrase is somewhere put in circulation, "catches on" with the public, and presently ceases by miscellaneous use and repetition to have any qualifying effect whatever. This of late has happened with the word "outstanding," a good word but now retired from the vocabulary of careful talkers and writers because in general use it stands out too much.

No professor can reform the habit of careless speech, and he must needs be a very careful professor, and right watchful of his tongue, completely to escape falling into it. Differing from slang in that the overworked word or phrase is "good dictionary" in its proper place, such usage seems to follow a line of least mental resistance. Speech in general follows a fashion, though none so shrewd as to say just when, where or how the fashion was started.

"When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty to Alice, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." Humpty Dumpty's high-handed practice is more general than one ordinarily thinks. But sooner or later, as with other fashions, an overworked word or phrase gives way to another, drops out of miscellaneous use and returns to its proper place. A philosopher should be able to take comfort in the thought that by the end of another decade the adjective "American" probably will be heard less often and more accurately, losing in proportion its present "100 per cent."

Editorial Notes

That it really is an ill wind which blows nobody any good was demonstrated in a practical fashion recently when the extremely high tides which damaged New England shore property proved a boon to Maine fishermen. The unusually deep submergence of their fishing nets yielded a particularly big haul of running herring.

By winning a decision ordering the dissolution of the Bolt, Nut and Rivet Manufacturers' Association can the United States Government be charged with throwing a monkey wrench into the works?

Popular refrain: "Well, I don't know why I should get a new one. The old one runs like a top and doesn't look so bad either."

Mr. Blennerhassett Has a Change of Heart

MRS. ATKINSON bustled in through the kitchen door and went to the bay window in the sitting room where the sun shone brightly in. She tripped over Mr. Prescott's feet to get to the window and he grunted and held onto the backgammon board to keep the men from sliding from their marks.

"What in th' world's pesterin' you, S'manthy?" he asked. "You been hoppin' aroun' all mornin' wors'n a flea on a clipped dog."

"Well, guess you'd be pestered. Here I spent half the day yestiddy tryin' to get me a real, ol'-fashioned salt codfish. Everywhere I went seems t' me they had nothin' but what come in little boxes. I went t' ev'ry store in town, an' in th' long run to get what I wanted I had to go down to that little Eyetalian store near th' railroad tracks. But I got it, a reg'ler split-open, salt cod, hangin' up by th' tail."

"Humph, don't see what you got all het up so for this mornin' when that was yestiddy."

Mrs. Atkinson dropped the curtain.

"You an' Dan Blennerhassett been eternally at me for a mess o' Cape Cod turkey, an' now when I have such trouble to find me a salt codfish an' get it all soaked an' ready to mix up, Dan has to go an' be late again."

* * *

Mr. Prescott's eyes crinkled to two dots of bright blue, and the little white whisker tufts under his ears jiggled up and down with his chuckles.

"So that's th' way th' wind blows. Codfish kep' a long time ain't it? Keep a mite longer won't it?"

Mrs. Atkinson fixed him with a pitying eye.

"That's as much as you men folks know 'bout cookin'. Got to get it b'iling an' th' egg sauce made for it, an' th' salt pork fried to go with it, an' th' p'tatoes boiled, an' th' cream o' tarter biskits baked, an' a few other things done. Thank goodness I got th' cranberry pies baked an' th'—"

The sound of a car coming to a stop outside sent Mrs. Atkinson flying to her kitchen.

Mr. Prescott leaned to look out of the window. Mr. Blennerhassett was on the sidewalk sadly regarding what had been a glowing, shining thing of beauty. Now it was spattered and splashed with yellow mud. The wheels were plastered with it and Mr. Blennerhassett had a daub of it on the side of his nose.

Mrs. Atkinson couldn't have been very far away, for at her brother's shout, she was at his elbow.

"Here he is, an' will you look at him."

"Land sakes alive! What in th' world! Well, he needn't think he's comin' in on my clean floor with all that mud on his feet."

At the door of the back porch she met him with a wet mop.

"Dan Blennerhassett, where in th' world you been? You wipe your feet off good before you come in."

* * *

Later he joined her in the kitchen and over the sink washed the mud from his face.

"What a feller gets," he mused, "for tryin' to go where he knows he hadn't ought to. 'Stid of comin' over th' state road from Tyngsbury, 'twas such a nice day with th' snow meltin', an' the sun warm, I thought I'd kind o' like to go th' back way over Scribner Hill. An' see what I got into."

He lifted a face reddened by much scrubbing and tested the air of the kitchen.

"Smells like it might be Cape Cod turkey."

"Well, 'tis, or 'twill be if you get out of my way long enough to let me get it done. Ben's waitin' f' you to play him a game of backgammon."

She pushed him out of the kitchen and, smiling, went back to her stove.

"Fine lookin' mess you made out of your car," said Mr. Prescott ostentatiously rattling the dice box, "where you b'en wallowin', anyhow?"

Mr. Blennerhassett ran rakelike fingers through his cowlicky mop of iron gray hair and began to set up the men Mr. Prescott pushed toward him.

"Come over th' back road from Tyngsbury, like an idjit, an' run into 'bout th' wors' goin' I ever struck. Got mired twice, an' guess I'd a been there yet if Elmer Blodgett hadn't come along with a load of cordwood. They been haulin' wood all winter from th' ol' Blodgett lot, an' now th' frost's comin' out of th' ground it's mighty hard goin' even for a team of hosses, an' they had to pull pretty smart to get me out as 'twas."

Mr. Prescott shook his dice box and handed one of the dice to Mr. Blennerhassett. They cast for first play. Mr. Blennerhassett's was a six and Mr. Prescott's a one. Mr. Blennerhassett played the shake as it stood with accompanying grunts from his opponent.

* * *

Mrs. Atkinson, busy from kitchen to dining room, halted occasionally to watch them.

"Funny thing," she said, "how that old game's come back in style. I remember playin' it as a girl, only when we shook doubles we turned it over and counted the other side, too, an' then we had an extry shake on top of that."

"Uh, huh, so I used to, too," Mr. Blennerhassett said.

"Well"—Mr. Prescott considered himself somewhat of an expert since he had been reading every article the farm paper had printed on the game—"that was th' German style. Too easy, 'twas, an' they don't play that way now, but they got a lot of other fancy tricks tacked onto it. Doubles, they call 'em, an' chewetts, or somethin' like that."

Mrs. Atkinson laughed.

"Now don't that beat all. What a word, chewetts, an' here's dinner all ready, so you two boys come an' set."

Mr. Blennerhassett eyed the covered nappy she set on the turkey-red tablecloth. It was flanked on one side by a heaping dish of steaming mealy potatoes and on the other by a platter of crisp slices of fried salt pork. At Mrs. Atkinson's elbow was a pan of delicious biscuits, light as the breast of a swan, crispy brown on top like an October chestnut which, when broken in two, sent up savory streamers of gustatory vapor that curled tantalizingly under their nostrils.

* * *

"Ah," Mr. Blennerhassett sighed. "Cape Cod turkey. Not for years have I set down to a good mess of salt codfish an' fried salt pork. Funny how th' names of fish an' birds gets mixed up. I was readin' just t'other day that Bombay duck is a kind of dried fish they have in Indjy."

Mr. Prescott chuckled.

"Well," he said, "'tain't so funny. You almos' turned into a mud turtle yourself, seems t' me."

Mr. Blennerhassett pushed back his chair.

"Sure did, Ben, sure did, an' an awful mess, too. Ruts a foot deep, an' you know that stretch of pine an' oak that's stood for fifty year or more coverin' both sides of Scribner Hill? Well, it's gone. Never was so s'prised. Had heard they was choppin' over that way, but never suspected they'd take off that whole piece. Must a been nigh onto 200 acres there, an' th' best stand of pine an' oak I know of 'cept one.

"Kind o' top bad, seemed t' me. Used to like that ride over Scribner Hill. Squirrels runnin' 'cross th' road, an' rabbits hoppin' along th' sides in th' early morning for th' grass that grew there. An' I see a deer once in th' road. It was cool an' shady there on a hot day, with the' pines reachin' overhead.

"But 'tain't like that no more. Jest a waste with old tops an' brush stretchin' 's far as you can see, jest waitin' for a lighted cig'ret to be tossed out of a car by some of these young squirts, an' then it'll be wors'n ever. But then I suppose that's progress. Trees was made for man to use, an' we mustn't stan' in th' way of progress."

* * *

He stretched his length from his chair.

"Folks, this'll have to be a short visit. I got to see Dan'l Sage over to East Tyngsbury on my way back. You know I got 'bout sixty acres of pine over that way edgin' on Busby's Pond, an' last fall I gave Dan'l an order to sell it. Been there almost a century, an' eatin' itself up in taxes, an' I thought I might's well turn it into cash. I want to see if he's got the 'For Sale' signs up on it yet."

"But can't that wait, Dan?" asked Mrs. Atkinson, "you ain't but jest got here, seems like. You got all spring."

"No, S'manthy, can't lose no time. If them signs is up I'm goin' to rip 'em all down. Guess that pine can stay there awhile yet."

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Invisible Mr. Damrosch

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article, entitled "A Disappearance With a Difference," printed some time ago on the Music Page of the Monitor, the statement is made that Walter Damrosch, "from being a figure talked about everywhere, looked up to and quoted, has become something like a personage of history."

Professionally this is true. Nevertheless, my heart goes out in protest, for it seems that he is with us more than ever before. Of course, there are no longer vast audiences sitting in breathless expectation, waiting for the conductor in person to make his stately bow and, with one signal from his baton, call forth a symphony from his mighty orchestra. But today, though he has disappeared, it is with a difference, as the Monitor states. For has he not reappeared, an invisible appearance, if one might call it that, to hundreds of thousands of school children and also adults who listen in every Friday morning to a musical appreciation hour, as well as to those who "attend" the concerts on Saturday evenings? He has only become the friendly teacher of the nation's children, rather than the awe-inspiring conductor of a famous orchestra.

Many schools, realizing the importance of this instruction, give their pupils the hour from 11 a. m. to 12 m. on Fridays during which to hear Mr. Damrosch's program. Also in many homes housewives prepare their family luncheon an hour or so ahead of time so that they be free at 11 o'clock to take up a bit of hand sewing and join a group either at their own or a friend's house. And no lack of promptness can be attributed to women on these occasions. The value of "listening in" to Mr. Damrosch's programs and explanations cannot be estimated at once. The great question is whether in years to come the younger generation of today will be saying of their Johnnies and Marys, "Yes, Johnny's music teacher says he must study the classics in order to get the proper training, but it sounds like a lot of finger exercises to me." If they don't, a large measure of the credit will belong to Mr. Damrosch, and perhaps also to other faithful artists who may decide to devote their time to this useful work after they have disappeared from the concert stage.

(MRS.) NINA B. FARRINGTON.

Winter Haven, Fla.

Teaching Children Kindness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noticed with interest a letter which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, written by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, in which she speaks of the work of Miss Jane Brownlee, principal of La Grange School, at Toledo, O.

But the way in which the virtue of kindness was taught rather surprised me, as the usual plan of humane teaching is to begin with the creatures which are closely associated with the children, dumb animals, and from this foundation to develop what are considered the higher forms of benevolence. A very young child—the teaching should begin in the kindergarten—cannot be made to comprehend the abstract ideal of kindness, and therefore the wise plan seems to be to teach him kindness to the creatures in which he is interested; but at the same time every opportunity should be used to teach the child kindness to its fellows, and thus instill that broad ideal which means in its fullest development universal sympathy and compassion.

Miss Brownlee is quoted by Miss Blackwell as saying that "it is just as practicable to teach children justice and kindness as it is to teach them geography and arithmetic, if the right methods are used." This is absolutely true, as many other intelligent teachers of humane education can testify. It is such an important element of education that it must become general teaching—as general as instruction in reading and writing—if we are to reach that period so beautifully expressed in the eleventh chapter of the Book of Isaiah, when they shall no longer "hurt nor destroy."

(MRS.) MARY F. LOVELL, Superintendent,
Department of Humane Education for the
Jenkinton, Pa. World's W. C. T. U.

Defending the President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having been a reader of the Monitor for the last twenty years, and knowing how it stands for justice, truth and mercy, I take this opportunity to say a few words about the undignified manner in which the President of the United States is sometimes spoken of.

How can children learn to respect the flag, and the President of this country, when they hear him so lightly spoken of. Every great question is made a political football, and after it has been kicked about to the different political parties, it is kicked to the President's door, and he is blamed for everything that seems to go wrong.

The President's office is the highest and most honorable in the United States. Now, let us be more patriotic and sustain the man we place there with dignity, honor and affection.

We ought to rejoice over the progress which humanity has made toward better conditions, and not be overwhelmed with ingratitude and criticism. (MRS.) GRACE H. AMES.

Norfolk, Va.

Anent Pronunciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent delightful article in the Monitor, the writer quotes his taxicab driver's farewell as follows, "'Appy to 'ave met you, sir"— This in Canada!

Although not English, I feel sure that, in the majority of cases where English workers, such as chauffeurs, butlers and ladies' maids are concerned, the "h" sound is quite as distinct as with those who hail from the New England states or eastern Canada.

I gather from Canadian and American writings that the authors are not aware of the fact that domestics in good English homes must have fairly clear enunciation. My hope for them [the writers] is that they listen more carefully and, in removing the beam from their eyes, hear the New Englander and eastern Canadian forget the "h" in the words wheat, white and wheel!

May my plea have some backing from listeners in the United States, Canada and England, and thus help all to a fuller enjoyment of stories concerning that fine type of person—the English domestic?

ROBERT C. BLACK.

Winnipeg, Man.